The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,223—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1901.

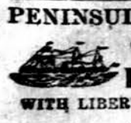
P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne.	20th April.
" PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	18th "
" ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
" PERSIA	8001	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 347-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinelich	6,643	on 15th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Miris	3915	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced ares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,568	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S.R. RUBATTINO.	4,589	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" Dca.BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2833	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	540	577-8	665	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,593, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. "ARABIA" of 3514 Tons. WILL SAIL for HAVRE direct, about the 26th April.

She has Excellent First Class accommodation in three berthed Cabins and carries qualified Surgeons and Stewardess.

Special Rate of Passage.

For further particulars apply to
AGENTS:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.
Fort, Bombay.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, to the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete." Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Eurodeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO. LD.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GENTLEMAN'S HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN
SCARVES AND TIES.

ATHLETIC OUTFITS.

TABLE AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.
TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES.
PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.
ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.
ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.
THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.
REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,
they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	"	3	12
IMPERIAL	"	2	12
EXTRA FINE			
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	8
FINE	"	2	4
PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0
Imperial	"	4	0
Star	"	3	0
Aromatic	"	2	12
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8
Extra	"	2	12
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra popular	"	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
and TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.
A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Ediaburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1901, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

15th April, 1901.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that THUCKER KANJI HIRJI, and his SON, THUCKER GOVERDHANDAS CANJI, who were employed in the firm of our client THUCKER HIRJI LILADHER, Silk Merchant, as Mehtas have been DISMISSED from the service of our client's said firm from this day.—Dated this 13th day April, 1901.

LITTLE, & Co.,
Attorneys for THUCKER HIRJI LILADHER.

WONDER OF THE AGE.

WANTED—ALL, FOR THEIR WELFARE to read the Original Spiritual Science, in English now disclosed by the Universal Preacher, Mahatma Purushottom Parambansa. Solves *scientifically* "which faith, out of the many, is true." It is not a Scripture but a Science to which nearly all the Faiths and Religions owe their origin. Had this Science been fully known to the world before, many groundless Faiths would never have appeared.

Price Re. 1-8 per copy.
Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH.
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4 000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables :—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also.

One parcel pantaloon, from Dandaiche to Grant Road P. w. B. No. 46806 of 11-12-99.
One parcel from Dadur to Baroda, P. W. B., No. 938 of 18-1-1900.
One parcel turban, from Baroda to Grant Road, P. W. B., No. 47471 of 29-1-99.
Two cane trays, from Nawsehra to Grant Road, P. W. B. No. 721 of 8-11-1900.
One parcel from Poona to Bulsar, P. W. B., No. 91 of 1-5-1900.
One parcel from Calcutta City to Surat, P. W. B., No. 14519 of 17-1-1900.
One parcel medicine bottle from Songhad to Fort Songhad, P. W. B., No. 6620 of 10-1 1900.
One parcel from Bhilwara to Grant Road, P. W. B. No. 17326 of 23-12-98.
One parcel from Indore to Ahmedabad P. W. B. No. 4777 of 25-4-1900.

Also.

A few gold and silver articles such as coins, rings, necklace, earring, bangles, lady's watch, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of Shaw's coal, damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, KALBADE 7I ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th May, 1894, the following landed property :—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks and in breadth 21-2 sticks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 472, new No 2468, old Survey No. 1191, new Survey No. 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 364-1775, Street Nos. 19 to 19, all which premises are situate on the north side of Jambulwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vitnal Bhiku Sajba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomriger and Kalbadevi Road, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodbhai Mocesabhai, and on the south by the Jambulwadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Manekbhai, D.moder, and Jamsetjee, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 15th April, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MATHEWS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Rowing Straw Hats.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MISKWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile Offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and Materials.—Prices cheapest. Trial order solicited.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

A YOUNG LADY is open to engagement as NURSERY GOVERNESS or as NURSE to one child out of arms. Up-country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "P" care of this paper.

MANGOES! Fine MANGOES BOMBAY, Rs. 15 and APPLES AMERICAN Rs. 12 per 100, Cash or V. P.—TUKINA and Co. Bharkot, near Khara Kua.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Hindoo and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Rewards Servants Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

TO LET at MAHABLESHWAR, Rs. 400, for Season, No. 3, Government Bungalow.—Apply Captain WINGFIELD, R.A., Kirkee.

TO BE LET.—THE LOWER PART of a commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, nearly opposite Mess. Kemp's Shop. For terms apply to SECRETARY, C. M. S., Grant Road, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA DAIRY, Falkland Road, SUPPLY FRESH BUTTER in any quantity at Moderate charges. Medal Awarded for excellence and purity at the Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR KWILIE Von MAYRHAUSEN, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1907 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

EK-DAM 2 RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to 20 Abroad.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ram ghat, Bengal (E.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell, by public Auction, at Baroda Street, Dana Bunder, in godown No. 33, near Alexandra Hotel, by order of Goshal Revagar Coovergar and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Hajee Cassam.

1340 bags Rangoon Mulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S STABLES, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old horse shoes, cast iron car washers, car axles, leather pieces, candle dust, horse shoe nails, iron chair, rasps and files, gunny bags, empty kerosine tins, car springs, picks, files, papers, bottles, horse hair, iron buffers with rubber, iron castings, stable lamps, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Back Road, Goolunjee Hill, near Wugheshree temple, behind Government House, Parel, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, rich porcelain and plateware, one fireproof safe with stand, table and hanging Hinks's and Dithmar's lamps, one strong built rubber-tyred victoria, one landau, one strong grey Arab horse, one strong bay waler mare, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. H. GIBBINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almirah, writing and camp tables, iron safes, new invalid chair, type writer, a lot of used stamps, etc.

The property of a Parsee gentleman consisting of mirror almirah, large sideboard, dinner set, cabinet, lamps, table ornaments, Pasteur water filter, plated vegetable dishes, etc.

1 D B Fowling piece by William Cashmore, Birmingham, in canvas case, with implements and a lot of cartridges.

By order of the President Regimental Institute.

1 number of books.

On account of the concerned—

31 cases, each 100 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
10 cases, each 50 lbs. Souchong.
25 cases, each 50 lbs. Broken orange Pekoe.

By order of Mr. Girjashunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw & Co.—

H.S.K. 38—6 bales carpets.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee the following articles belonging to the Trust of Lucey Charlotte Burnett Vears, viz., 12 mother-o'-pearl handle fruit knives and forks, 7 plated dessert spoons and 6 forks, 3 tea spoons, and 1 cheese scoop.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's Swift and gents' bicycles.
1 Neumann's pneumatic tyred bicycle almost new.
2 new Hepworth bicycles.
1 pair showy black waler horses, going in single and double harness.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis, and one gimrickshaw.
1 strong-built French-polished office sungram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 four-wheel American cart.
1 rubber tyred wheel English white chapel cart.
1 yellow painted gig.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 50 BALES No 20s YARN.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Sha Mulookchand Jivraj and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co.

50 bales each 400 lbs. No. 20s mule yarn of Ripon Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the balance the next day and take delivery of the bales from the Ripon Mill at Ripon Road Byculla.

SALE OF DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned—

At the Victoria Dock B Shed.

92 bundles basic steel sheets, damaged by sea water, ex s.s. Stolzenfels.

At the Prince's Dock F, Shed.

About 150 bundles basic steel sheets, damaged by sea water, ex s.s. Rhenfels.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to Messrs. Dhimar's lamp shop, the valuable and neat substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, revolving top office table, marble top round table and teapoys, easy and lounge chairs, bedstead, single and double bevelled mirror door, almirahs, clothes, presses, bookstands, and book cases, double bedstead; also a collection of terra-cotta and majolica table ornaments and busts, American plateware, glass, table ornaments, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Falkland Road, Third Cross Lane, and on Falkland Road outside the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ibrahimbhai Latji and another, and on account and at the risk of Khatri Adam Aba Patel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 20th day of August, 1899, and 6th day of March, 1900, the following landed properties, viz :—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate on the west side of Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages tenement building or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2118—2119, and street Nos. 9—10, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the Falkland Road Fourth Cross Lane, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said mortgagor hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property of Gulam Nuteeg, and partly by the property of Oomerbhai Cassumbhai Soorti, and on or towards the south by the property of Dhunjeeboy Keekabhoy.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate on the south side of Falkland Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2190, Street Nos. 278—280—282, and bounded on the north by the said Falkland Road, on the south partly by the property of the said mortgagor hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, on the east by the said Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, and on the west by the property of Gulam Nubee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Gnandy, attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A SAILING YACHT.

On SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of the concerned,

One sailing yacht to accomodate about 25 passengers with her fitting complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Anglo Indian Association Building 2nd floor, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, plateware, Mahogany Cottage Piano by Soundy, Milner's fire proof safe on stand, Gentlemen's bicycle, wind proof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Captain ARCHIBALD RENNIE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Volunteers Headquarters, Piquet Road opposite the Goculdas Hospital the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, and glassware, sympathetic square piano by Rose, rich oil paintings specially hand-painted by self, fish bowl, iron safe, lady's and gent's bicycles, garden plants, lamps, table ornaments, &c, the property of Sergeant-Major J. H. DOWNING.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 4 p. m. the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Pursootum Shivji Remji—

Ex. s. s. "Scotra,"—F 1-50 50 bales waste paper (Daily Graphic).

By order of the concerned—

2 cases, 50 doz. glass tumblers.
5 cases grey and pink carbolic powder, cloudy ammonia, emulsion, petroleum jelly, embrocation &c.
A small sample lot of majolica flower vases, flower holders, photo albums, frames, painted wall plaques, &c.
A lot of mechanical tin toys.
A lot of miscellaneous goods comprising cut pieces, flannel gauze, lady's dress goods, velvet and Brussels foot rugs, watches, toilet sets, dinner sets, revolving bookstand, cupboard, musical boxes, &c.
1 case dolls, rubber toys, balls, &c,
5 cases hops,

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SAFES.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 17th inst. sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2 p. m. the following :—

A consignment of strong, fire and thief resisting English Safes Manufactured by the Midland Safe Company, arrived per s. s. Arcos Hall; consisting of

1 " Iron Safe 14" with extra strong iron bands.
1 " " 23" do do
1 " " 26" with extra strong iron bands.
1 " " 28" do do
2 " Safes 28" do do
2 " " 30" do do
2 " " 32" do do
1 " " 33" do do
1 " " 36" do do

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1901.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED, inferior QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in places OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS of EGYPT alone. For by this only name they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES all over the world.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuiness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS,
ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11. ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00 000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00 000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

32, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., B

NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above named Company will be, held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Nos 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1901, at 3 P. M., when the applications for the management of the Company which are recommended by the Board will be placed before the Members for consideration.

By Order of the Board.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bander, Colaba, Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreigners:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Jungo, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant. No. 2, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 3	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE, BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY APRIL 13.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 13-16	unchg'd
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 3-4	do
Bar Silver in London	27 1-8	—1-16
,, at New York	59	—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1-2	unchg'd
,, in New York	4 37 7-8	do
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	do
,, Short London Bills	3 3-4 p. c.	do
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 p. c.	do
Silver to Bombay	£130,000	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnp., sellers, April-May	plus 1s. strong	40s
Brown ,,	plus 1s. strong	37s
Linseed, sellers, April-May	plus 9d. strong	49s 3d

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1
China Leaf	23-14
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11
Do New	23-9
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10
Bombay ,,	23-12
English Sovereigns	15-2
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	73-6
Do 17 1-2	73-8

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady to-day, with no change in rates and very little business passing. We quote.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
2 months credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	109 3-4
30 days Japan	148
Do Hongkong	144
Do Shanghai	197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 96-1 buyers and Rs. 96-2 sellers, remaining unchanged with little business passing throughout the day.

Memo showing the amount of Government Paper enfaced for London between the 29th March and the 4th April.

	Rs.
At Calcutta	25,500
At Bombay	1,00,000
Balance as per last published Statement	22,18,62,134
	Rs. 22,19,87,634
Amount written off in the London Registers	50,000
Balance Rs.	29,19,37,634

The following is the latest statement of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, dated the 31st March, 1901:—

Total amount of notes in circulation	29,86,59,000
Reserve in Coin and Bullion—	
Silver Coin	9,42,40,037
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,66,77,776
Silver held as Security	1,77,41,241
Government Securities	9,99,99,946

STOCKS AND SHARES.

In a quiet market Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,252 1-2 at which a few changed hands, business in Tapti Valley Railway shares has been done at Rs. 460 while Kohinoor Mill shares have improved to Rs. 205.

	Rs.
Central India shares are quoted	1,900
Colaba Land Mill ,,	270
Jamshed Manufacturing Company	105
New Berar Press	555
Badham Pile and Company	158

FREIGHTS,

The market has been firm to-day and rates if anything are a shade higher, but the business done, as usual on a mail day, has been small. For Amsterdam May shipment which was done yesterday at 16s. holders are now asking 16s. 6d. The "Ville de Majunga" May loading has been fixed for one French Port at 15s. and the "St. Oswald" May loading one port at 16s. another steamer has also been fixed May loading one port at 15s. 6d. two ports at 16s.

COALS.

The market has been firm to-day and holders are asking higher prices, which stops business.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The market has been firm to-day with however very little business passing. Rates remain practically unchanged.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 = —2-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.C.
4·30	4·30	4·29	4·6
—2-64	—2-64	—2-64	—2-64

In New York—		
Receipts at the Port	11,000	bales.
Do. last year	14,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	,,
Do. Continent	11,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4	= —1-16
Futures month of July	7·87	= — 7
Do. of October	7·29	= — 5
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	165,000	
,, Exports to Great Britain	57,000	
,, to France and Continent	88,000	
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	720,000	—60,000 bls.
,, ,, at Interior Ports	530,000	—10,000 bls

Telegrams from both Liverpool and New York advised a decline in rates yesterday, and our market in consequence opened with a weaker feeling. Continental shippers are quite out of the market owing to the difference the rates ruling here, and those offering from home. At Colaba this afternoon about 4,000 bales were taken of which 3,000 bales went to mills and 1,000 bales to exporters, chiefly Japan shippers. Sattas are quiet with a drop of 3 to 4 rupees in Broach and one rupee in other description. The following are the closing quotations:—

	Rs.
Bengals, fully good	141
,, fine	154
Belatti, fully good	158
,, fine	168
Khandeish, fully good	159
Oomra, good stapled fully good	182
,, fine	190
Broach, good	197
,, fine	208
Bhownugger, good	166 May
,, fully good	185 ,,
,, fine	200 ,,
Sawgloned Dharwar, good	192 ,,
Westerns, good	183 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 12th April, 1901:—

Cotton	8,965 bales.
Wheat	4,859 cwts.
Linseed	17,984 ,,
Rapeseed	17,034 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,251 ,,
Poppyseed	3,746 ,,
Groundnuts	262 ,,
Castorseed	2,662 ,,
Rice	24,402 ,,
Myrabollams	6,633 ,,

The following statement comprises the shipment of goods for the month of March, 1901:—

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	25,400,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	22,700,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	5,200,000	,,
Printed	8,800,000	,,
Twist and Yarns.		
Dyed and Bleached	240,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	490,000	,,

TO KARACHI.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	15,900,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	8,700,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	2,400,000	,,
Printed	4,000,000	,,
Twist and Yarns.		
Dyed and Bleached	110,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	50,000	,,

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	18,900,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	73,700,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	2,000,000	,,
Printed	2,400,000	,,
Twist and Yarns.		
Dyed and Bleached	680,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	590,000	,,

TO MADRAS.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	1,000,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	3,500,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	700,080	,,
Printed	900,000	,,
Twist and Yarns.		
Dyed and Bleached	350,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	70,000	,,
Total Shipment of Salt	19,000	tons.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 95 3-4 = —1-16.
3 per cent Rentes	£101 = —1-4.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan } 3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities }	unchanged
Bar Silver in London } ,, in New York }	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 = plus 1-2
,, at New York	
Discount Bank of England } ,, Short London Bills } ,, Indian Bank Bills }	unchanged

CAWNPORE.

Yellow Rape Seed...4s. 6d. plus 6d. April May.
Antwerp Sellers Canal.....Strong.
Brown Rape Seed...27s. 3d. plus 3d. April May.
Hamburg Sellers Canal .....Strong.
Linseed.....49s. —3d. April May.
Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Sellers, Canal firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 18-32 minus 1-32. Arrivals closed strong. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 15-26.

In New York—Saturday 13th April 1901.

Receipts at the Ports	10,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 ,,
,, to Continent	10,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 5-16 plus 1-4
Futures, month of July	7·33 ,, 6
Do Do Oct.	7 34 ,, 5
Total visible supply	3,320,000 bales.
,, of which East Indian	195,000 ,,
,, Stock in London	12,000 ,,
,, quantity in sight	9,000,000 ,,

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s cotton circular, dated Honkong 29th March, says:—A further weak tendency was manifested during the past fortnight, and a drop of dols 1 to dols. 1·50 in all counts followed. Though political complications, as regarded Manchuria, were outwardly noised about as the immediate cause of the present weakness, as a matter of fact it had very little to do with it down here. The almost daily decline in American Cotton had chiefly to answer for the present stagnation, as dealers apprehended very much the sequence of it on values of yarn, and some of the speculators were very much in the fore to ease off their holdings at a greater sacrifice than was apparent in the market. The regular dealers had therefore to adopt a waiting policy per force, and the decline in exchange was even therefore nullified for a rise. But at the close, the belief has been gaining ground as regards American Cotton that very nearly the bottom has been reached, and, if not immediately on account of the ancestral-worship days shortly intervening, at least later on, large transactions have been confidently looked for on the basis of the present values to which the country markets, on account of their moderate stock, are likely fairly to respond. As it has been during the fortnight only about 2,500 bales have been taken, consisting of:—

693 bales	of No. 20 sold at dols 93 1-2 to dols. 100	and dols	106 to dols. 108
230 ,,	,, ,, 16	,, dols. 91	,, 100
570 ,,	,, ,, 12	,, ,, 81	,, 94
1,125 ,,	,, ,, 10	,, ,, 81	,, 86
75 ,,	,, ,, 8	,, ,, 81	
75 ,,	,, ,, 6	,, ,, 75	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 11,000 bales from India, and shipments eastwise and Northwards of 1,100 bales —at 50,000 bales. Bargains keep in the neighbourhood of 20,000 bales. Exchange had been all along on a decline owing to the weakness of silver, and to-day's quotations are Rs. 146-1-2 wire and 147 post.

Of Japanese, owing to absence of stocks on spot, a few spinnings of No. 20 have been sold to arrive at dols. 104 to 103 in the market here. Of the local mill some sales of Nos. 10 and 12 have been reported at dols. 86 for the former and dols. 88 for the latter.

In Shanghai, though business was hampered at first owing to the curtailment of financial facilities by natives bankers, latterly buying orders from Newchwang and other country markets followed, if not hardening rates on account of the anxiety of holders to quit, at least giving opportunities of working out some 15,000 bales at a decline of Tl. 1 to 1·50 from previous quotations. A further movement would have ensued for Tientsin had steamers taken cargo full up thereto, instead of up to Tangku, which is 10 miles distant therefrom. However, as soon as steamers take up to Tientsin, a lost outlet will be recovered to the infusion of some steadiness and strength. Sales comprise about

2,800 bales	of No. 20 at Tls. 73.00 to 75.75		
100 ,,	,, ,, 16	,, ,, 71.00	,, 77.00
75 ,,	,, ,, 12	,, ,, 67.75	,, 68.00
2,625 ,,	,, ,, 10	,, ,, 66.00	,, 67.25

Unsold stocks are estimated at about 23,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 25th instant, has been advised at Rs. 204 1-2 wire and 205 post.

In Japanese threads a good demand has been restricted by small supplies. About 1,000 bales "spot" and 3,000 to arrive have been settled on the basis of Tls. 80·50 to 81 for No. 20 and Tls. 77 to 78·50 for No. 16.

A heavy drop of Tls. 3 was observable in Locals, spinners quitting about 3,200 bales out of their heavy stocks for realization to purchase cheap present priced Cotton. Sales were effected at

Tls.	65,	to	69	for No. 10
,,	68·50	,,	,,	,, 12
,,	70,	,,	71	,, ,, 14
,,	73,	,,	76	,, ,, 16

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	53,733
H H The Maharajah of Rajpipla	5,000
The Nippan Yusen Kaisha	500
The Hon'ble Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar (for the Calcutta Fund)	300
The Hon'ble Mr Rahimtula Mohomed Sayani	200
The Hon'ble Mr Rahimtula Mohomed Sayani (for the Calcutta Fund)	200
The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co, Ld	250
Messrs. Shiv Vassanjee Tricumjee & Co	200
Mr Vissanjee Khimjee	200
Surgeon-General Bainbridge, I M S	200
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allibles and Sons	150
Mr Moshin Tyabjee	150
Mr Rustom S Powvala	150
Mr Kawasnaw S Powvala	150
Mr H V M Philips	150
Mr Hormusjee Limjeebhoy Batliwalla	100
Mr M E Jardine	100
Mr M C Gibb	100
Mr L N Banajee	100
Mr J J Heaton, I C S	100
Mr Phirojshah M Kaka	50
Mr K G Desai	50
Lieut-Col L L Fleiton	50
Dr Sorabjee Cawasjee Hormasjee	30
Dr Cawasjee Hormusjee	30
Mr J W S Dracup	30
Mr Hormasjee S Batliwalla	30
Mr J A Grant	25
Mr H C Cayajee	25
Anonymous (Bhuj, Cutch)	25
Mr D N Wadia	25
The Bellary Press Co. Ld	20
Mr D N Wadia (for the Calcutta Fund)	15
Mr J E Deane	10
A Parsee	5
A Parsee (for the Calcutta Fund)	5
Total Rs.	62,563

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self & Co., Honorary Secretaries.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Motions.

Jamsetjee and R Little and Co—In the matter of Land Acquisition Acts I of 1857 and IV of 1898 and the Estate of late Hurcondas Govindjee deceased and in the matter of Bombay City Improvement Trust Act of 1898 Purshotum Muljee and others Petitioners—Crawford B and Co.

For further directions and Costs.

913-114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs F Y Smith and others—Little and Co, Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

757-59—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodurdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Thakurdas D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

For Consent Decree.

815-93—Mulla and M—Abdul Kurim Hajee Sidick vs Jooma and Hajee Sale Mahomed and another—Unwalla and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Short Cause.

133-01—Captain and V—A Sohnider vs Nusserwanji Byramjee Colah—Mathubhai J and M.

Long Causes.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

293-01—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard

462-00—Nanu and H—Gholam Hoosein Allarakbia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W.

Petition for hearing.

Matubhai J and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Limited—Vassoojee Tricumjee and others—Petitioners, Daphtary and F for opponent.

THE Mahsuds have now paid up about Rs. 48,000; but the blockade will be rigorously enforced till the whole lakh is cleared off. It will probably not be over before August or September.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 8·0m. 8·30a. Low water, 2·4m. 2·9a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a. m.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.
Novelty Theatre: "The Sign of the Cross."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony per extra s. s. Windunessawin via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th instant.

LOST DURING A VOYAGE.—The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, has made a report to the Harbour Police that while the Steam Ship Egypt was on her way to Bombay from Aden, one of the cabin passengers named Mrs. Dick lost a gold hunter watch and three gold rings set with diamonds and sapphires.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms on Tuesday at 5-30 p. m. Papers to be read:—Bird-Nesting in the Neighbourhood of Poona, by Capt. R. M. Betham; Notes on the Narcondam Hornbill, by Rev. C. P. Cory; Occurrence of the Laggar Falcon in Burma, by Mr. E. Comber; Nesting Difficulties of the Coppersmith, by Mr. E. Tooth; Bulouls, by Mr. E. H. Aitken

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S THIRD LECTURE ON THE PARSI RELIGION.—Prof. Jackson will deliver his third lecture of the series organised by Mr. Karkaria, this afternoon at 5-15 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Hall. His subject to-day is "The Moral and Ethical Teaching of Zoroaster. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will preside to-day. There will be six instead of four general public lectures and the sixth and last comes on on Thursday next at the Town Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, our Vice-Chancellor will preside on that occasion.

THE XAVIERITES' DINNER.—The Xavierites past and present held their 11th annual gathering, on Saturday evening, at Mr. Powvala's Bungalow at Mazagon, which was followed by a banquet. About 7-30 p. m. an adjournment was made to the banquet table, at which His Grace the Archbishop presided. The first and constitutional toast proposed by the chairman was that of the King Emperor, and it was heartily drunk with due honours. Mr. Khote proposed the next toast, "the Xavierites and the Xavier College," which was responded to by Father Dreckmann in suitable terms. Other toasts followed and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Pershotum Luximon, a Hindu was prosecuted by Constable Haylor, on a charge of committing a daring house-trespass on Friday midnight. The evidence showed that one Ittoo Govind, who resides in a house at Mazagon, was about midnight aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise in his room and on getting up saw the accused attempting to remove an ornament from the person of his daughter. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUSHED BETWEEN BUFFERS.—An inquiry was held at the Wari Bunder Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway Company, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Bhagia Bhugwant, aged thirty two years. The deceased was a Railway porter and worked at the Wari Bunder Goods Yard. On Friday morning, Bhagia and five other porters were engaged in shunting and coupling goods waggons at No. 11 siding. A waggon was being shunted when deceased got between that waggon and a stationary one in order to couple them. Suddenly he was seen putting his head out and dropped down between the lines. When picked up he was unconscious and speechless and died almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from internal injuries caused by his being accidentally crushed between the buffers of two waggons, while they were being coupled.

ACCIDENT IN THE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Cornor of Bombay, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Luximon Batoji, aged forty five years. The deceased was a sawyer, employed in the Parel Workshops of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and resided at Byculla. On Friday morning Luximon and another sawyer were engaged in sawing planks with a steam saw. A piece of plank having been sawn, is was being removed, when it accidentally struck the saw, which threw it violently against the deceased and struck him in the abdomen The man was knocked down and was so seriously injured that he was unable to sit up. He was placed in a shooly and taken to the J. J. Hospital. There were no external marks of injuries visible on the body, but deceased complained of severe pain in the pit of the stomach. He died a few hours after admission, death being due to internal abdominal injuries, caused by the accident. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

WE are sorry to state that the gravest apprehension is felt among his relations and friends regarding Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. He has been lying in a precarious state; and the Parsee employes of his office and his mill establishments held a prayer meeting at Dady Sett's Fire-temple on Saturday last for his speedy restoration to health. Only a few days ago Sir Dinshaw offered to the Municipality Rs. 1,50,000 for the conversion of the present Maratha Hospital into a permanent Epidemic Diseases' Hospital which is to bear his name. He offered to make a free gift of his land on which the Maratha Hospital is situated, which is valued at Rs. 1,25,000 and to make a donation of Rs. 25,000 in cash for the building.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.

W. H. G. Uett, alias Lieutenant J. Danvers otherwise J. Tyler, aged 28, was placed before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, charged with cheating on the 10th March last, the firm of William Watson and Co. at Bombay, by presenting a cheque on the Alliance Bank of Simla for Rs. 250 to be cashed, knowing that he had no account with the Bank at the time. Police Inspector Sloane prosecuted. He informed the Magistrate that there were also further allegations against accused, which were alleged to have been committed by him in Karachi and other parts of India. There were two more charges against him in Bombay. Some time ago he presented at Watson's Hotel Annexe a cheque for Rs. 850, which was passed to a money changer in the Fort and was dishonoured. Intimation had also been received from Karachi that the accused had also cheated Parsi Jewellers, in respect of jewels valued at Rs. 1,250.

Mr. Dominic De Sa, an assistant in the firm of William Watson & Co., bankers, said that on the 10th March last accused presented to him a cheque for Rs. 250, drawn on the Alliance Bank of Simla, Calcutta Branch. It was forwarded to Calcutta and dishonoured.

Mr. Sloane then said that as the accused was suffering from dysentery he would ask for a remand. Accused was remanded to jail till Friday next.

Accused had put up in the Adelphi Hotel, at Byculla, under the name of S. Taylor. On Friday evening he had some dispute with a hack victoria driver. Ultimately accused was taken to Constable Alridge. On seeing the accused the Constable suspected that he was the man who was wanted by the Police at Karachi. Accused was questioned about this when he was said to have admitted that he had done some sharp practising in Karachi and Bombay. From the box of the accused some blank cheques on the Alliance Bank of Simla were found. He enlisted in Portsmouth in 1898, but was discharged from his regiment, because owing to some injury to his knee he was unfit for service.

SIR A. TREVOR, Public Works Member of Council, will vacate his appointment on May 1st. The vacancy in the Council will, it is understood, go to a civilian, probably the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundell, Second Member of the Madras Council.

THE total value of the imports of merchandise into India during February was roughly seven-and-a-half crores, as compared with five crores in the same month of 1900. The exports in February, were ten crores ten lakhs, as compaard with 9 1-2 crores in the corresponding month of 1900. In the eleven months ending with February, the total imports, including treasure, showed a decrease of about six lakhs, as compared with 1900, though leaving bullion out of account there was an increase of almost four crores. Railway plant showed a decrease of one crore forty-three lakhs, and silver a decrease of four crores 82 1-2 lakhs, while sugar showed an increase of one crore ninety-three lakhs, and metals an increase of one crore sixty-six lakhs. The exports for the eleven months showed a decrease of three crores five-and-a-half lakhs, despite an increase of two crores thirty-seven lakhs under jute and one crore thirty-three lakhs under opium. The chief decreases were under the head of wheat, (three crores ninety lakhs), oil-seeds (over a crore), and cotton yarn (nearly three crores).

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday.

VAZ'S CASE.

On his lordship taking his seat on the bench for the purpose of continuing the trial of J. F. Vaz, the Secretary and Treasurer on the Bombay Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund, who stands charged with misappropriating the funds of the Society and with falsification of the books, he announced that the trial would have to be postponed. He said the Hospital Assistant in charge of His Majesty's Common Prison had sent a certificate to the effect that the accused, Vaz, was sick and unable to attend the Court. That was unfortunate as it would necessitate the jury attending again on Monday, in case the accused should then be able to be present. His lordship then adjourned the trial to Monday morning.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Suliman Adamji, an old offender, was charged with having on the 23rd March last, committed house breaking by night, and theft of several gold and other ornaments, the property of Abdul Rehman Hoosein. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted a previous conviction and sentence. He had nothing to say in regard to the present charge. Mr. Justice Crowe sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Galanoo Sajana, was charged with having on the 18th March committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Narian Luxoman, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, under grave and sudden provocation, to his wife, Girjibai. Mr. Vicajee instructed by Mr. E. Ferren Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. R. D. N. Wadia.

From the opening statement of counsel and the evidence, it appeared that the accused, a bricklayer's labourer, resided with his wife on the ground floor of a house in course of reconstruction at the junction of the Baboola Tank and Grant Road. On the evening of the 10th March the accused returned home under the influence of liquor and in company with the man Narain Luxoman. After partaking of the evening meal, the accused and his wife retired to rest, the visitor being allowed to sleep outside their room. At about midnight the accused was aroused by hearing a noise in his room, and then found that his wife was misconducting herself with the visitor. The accused then, in a fit of passion, picked up a mallet, with which he inflicted serious injuries on the guilty couple, and also afterwards branded his wife. In consequence of the alarm that was raised some neighbours entered the room, and on the police being sent for the injured man and woman were removed to the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Narian died in the hospital the next morning, the injured woman being still a patient in that institution.

Mr. Vicajee, after having examined several witnesses asked his lordship to be good enough to direct the Clerk of the Crown to ask Mr. Dustoor, the Magistrate to attend. He said the prosecution had sent for him, but as the Magistrate was engaged with his official duties, he had sent a reply to the effect that he would not come unless sent for by the court.

Mr. Justice Crowe said he would have Mr. Dustoor sent for and asked where he was to be found.

Mr. Vicajee.—He is at the Mazagon Police Court and it will take an hour and a quarter for him to come. He has only just sent word to say he will not come.

Mr. Justice Crowe: Is there no means of communicating with him by telephone?

Mr. Vicajee: He has been telephoned for and I have told you the answer he sent.

Mr. Justice Crowe: Well, send word that he must come to this court.

A European Police Officer was then detailed to send a message to the above effect. Mr. Dustoor afterwards attended the court, but not until after the proceedings had been delayed for some minutes after the examination of the last of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Dustoor deposed to having recorded the statement voluntarily made by the accused in the Police Court.

The accused, in answer to the court, admitted striking the blows. He said he was drunk, and on being aroused from his sleep, and finding his wife misconducting herself with the deceased, he flew into a passion, under the influence of which he was not aware of who or what he had struck.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in summing up, in alluding to the right of self defence, said it had been submitted on behalf of the accused that he had found the man Narayen committing rape on the person of his wife. But there was no evidence before them to justify any such suggestion, or that when the woman was outraged, she raised a cry. On the contrary, the conduct of the accused showed that he considered his wife was one of the guilty parties, for he had not only used the mallet to strike the deceased, but had also used it on his wife, and had also branded her. His lordship then briefly alluded to the charges as framed, remarking that the evidence in the case was of a very simple nature.

The jury, by a majority of 6 to 3, found the accused guilty of culpable homicide, and unanimously found him guilty on the second charge, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, but under very grave provocation.

Mr. Justice Crowe sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour for the first offence, and to six months' for the second, and directed that the latter sentence should commence at the expiration of the first.

During the trial the jury complained that they were unable to hear the remarks of the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Justice Crowe said he was in a similar position and said he found that when council spoke slowly and deliberately it was found best suited to the acoustic properties of the court.]

The court then adjourned until 10-30 a.m. this (Monday) morning.

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EUROPE.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—April 11, in London, Herbert Sinclair, M R C S, L R C P, second son of George Sinclair, Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapur, S M C, aged 42. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEESON—April 7, at Salem, the wife of R W Beeson, Jail Department, of a daughter.
BRYANT—April 9, at 15 Chowringhee, the wife of W Bryant, Bengal Pilot Service, of a daughter.
MAIDMENT—April 8, at Kotagiri, the wife of Major F G Maidment, I M S, of a son.
SHANNON—April 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of Alex Shannon of Badamtam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MacDONALD—HUGHES—April 9, at St Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev T Scott, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev J H Horton McNeill, B D, James MacDonald, second son of George MacDonald, of Stornoway, N B, to Julia, fifth daughter of the late Rev Thomas Hughes, of Morton, Oswestry.

DEATHS.

BANESS—April 3, at Amritsar, Caroline Baness, wife of T G a Baness, aged 61 years, 4 months and 7 days.
CAHILL-BYRNE—March 21, at Kilandini, B E Africa, Thomas Cahill-Byrne, second son of Mr and Mrs D J Byrne of Muttra, aged 30 years, 3 months and 15 days.
LEGGE—March 27, at Buttourah, Jaunpur, Willie, the only son of W F Legge, aged 4 years.
MARSHALL—April 6, at Palamcottah, Aley Heywood, wife of W S Marshall, Deputy Collector.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

The pressure has changed by small amounts over nearly the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Khandwa, Neemuch, Deesa and Malegaon, and the minimum from 5° to 9° at Ahmedabad, Poona, Khandwa, Neemuch, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Sholapur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Ajmere, Lahore, Jhansi and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 59° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and very light showers at Cochin.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·759
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 222

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1901.

THE GREEK RETREAT FROM INDIA.

THE wonders revealed through the Asiatic expedition of Alexander, we are told, gave rise to a remarkable development of the marvellous in historical composition. The histories of Onesicritus, Aristobulus and Clitarchus, themselves members of the expedition, were so full of unheard of things that they soon fell into disrepute. Callisthenes wrote the most particularly detailed account of the expedition, but his stories, resembling somewhat those of the Australian sergeant in the Boer war, of whom Mr. Wilkinson speaks, even the gullible people of those days refused to accord them credence. Alexander's marvellous career, his genius as a soldier and as a ruler, the beauty of his person, his early death, were subjects for legends in his own day and a cloud of mystical story soon floated round his memory. Messrs. Tedder and Kearney, in their memorable treatise on Romance, solemnly warn those who would study the career of Alexander the Great. Sir Thomas Holdich, who has followed the Greeks in their retreat from India, has evidently taken the warning to heart, for he sought to rescue the grain from the chaff the other day when he wrote a paper on this subject, which is soon to be published. Alexander, according to one of his biographers, during his stay in India, visited a cannibal kingdom where he found many marvels in the palace of Porus, among them a vine with golden branches, emerald leaves and fruit of other precious stones. He met with women, who after burial in the winter, became alive again in the spring, full of youth and beauty. Birds and beasts and fishes did homage to him. The gorgeous East then, as now, was the home of gorgeous lies. Sir Thomas Holdich pins his faith to Arrian rather than to Quintus Curtius or Callisthenes and he openly declares that the history of Alexander's exploits, as told by several Greek historians, stands out in clearest contrast in early Indian history to the myths of the earliest Sanskrit writings, or to the scholarly, though as yet incomplete, compilations derived from archæological or numismatic sources, which fill up uncertain intervals on the blank pages occurring between the records of Greek and Arab conquests. Early Indian history Sir Thomas holds to be written in a large book containing a curious intermixture of blank pages, of historical facts buried so deep under a load of mythological legend as to beyond recognition by any but advanced Sanskrit scholars, and of very creditable and readable history, graphically and truthfully told, the style of which might well serve as a model to historians of all time. The legends are Sanskrit, the history is Greek, and the blank pages occur at uncertain intervals; but they are nowhere so blank as immediately preceding and after "the most trustworthy history" he accepts.

Alexander entered India 327 years before Christ, crossed the Indus above Attock, swept the Punjab, built Bucephalia and Nicæa, fought near the modern battle fields of Chilianwala and Sobraon, but the heat of the Punjab summer and the discomforts of the south-west monsoon told upon his troops, who pressed him to lead them back to the Jhelum. He built Patala, near Hyderabad, after founding other great cities, making alliances and establishing his name and influence throughout what are now known as the Punjab and Sind. How Alexander came and what he did whilst in India do not appear to be of such interest to Sir Thomas Holdich as his retreat. To most people the order of his going mattered little. It was enough to know that he crippled off one part of his army under Nearkhos, to coast along the Persian Gulf, whilst he led the other through Southern Baluchistan and Persia to Susa, where after terrible losses from want of water and famine on the march he arrived B. C. 325. But Sir Thomas Holdich complains that, although many able scholarly writers in modern times have traced out his remarkable story with more or less precision through the phases of his advance into India and his conquests on the Indus, none of them have been able to account satisfactorily for the details given by Arrian of his retreat from India to Persia, for want of accurate geographical knowledge of the country he passed through. Sir Thomas possesses that knowledge and tells us that several rather complicated problems in connection with that historic retreat have been unriddled in the course of surveying Mekran and much that it has been very difficult to reconcile to the general reputation for truthfulness of Arrian's history only requires a little patient examination into the inevitable physical changes of conformation, which the North-Western coast of India has undergone during twenty-two centuries, to become explicable on fairly reasonable grounds. General Haig explained away all difficulties with regard to Sind and the Indus. Sir Thomas Holdich holds that there is not the same difficulty after the Indus delta has been passed in deciphering ancient geography. Alexander's path can be traced with certainty if some few landmarks here and there be recognised.

Those landmarks in Sir Thomas Holdich's view have never shifted. From Alexander's days till now the everlasting hills have preserved their conformation. Within these hills he identifies certain obligatory points and beginnings of a route and can easily follow that route along recognised lines which have never shifted. The coast line is for ever changing and even now dredging only keeps some of the channels navigable. That accounts for the disappearance of ports at which Nearkhos' section called. As to the route taken by Alexander there can exist but little doubt that Sir Thomas Holdich is justified in his contention that he knew the way out just as he knew the way in, and only sent one section home by sea out of the perversity of pride, the ambition to be doing something new and astonishing, which prevailed over all his scruples and decided him to send his crank Indus-built galleys to the Euphrates by sea, and himself to prove that such an army led by "such a general" could force a passage through the Mekran wilderness where the only previous records were those of disaster. He had heard that Cyrus and Semiramis had failed, and that decided him to make the attempt. Patala, which some have declared to be Hyderabad and some Tatta, was the place he started from. Sir Thomas Holdich believes that Patala was neither, but an entirely different city—thirty miles S. E. of the former and sixty miles S. N. E. of the latter, in which locality there are ruins enough to satisfy any theory. He followed the subsequent mediæval route which connected Mekran with Sind. It is perhaps as resonable to say he stuck to the coast-line or originated the Quetta-Nushki trade route. But Sir Thomas satisfied himself, and probably every one else who heard him, that the route he has mapped out was right. And whether it was or not matters nothing now to those who accomplished the journey. Their march was more enjoyable than the voyage of those who rowed in river-built dug-outs. Imagine a Persian Gulf passage in canoes. Providence gave them tougher skins and thicker skulls in those days, harder constitutions or fewer ailments. Once in Persia Alexander's progress was a progress of triumph, and the story of his retreat well ends with the thrilling tale of his meeting again with Nearkhos, after the latter had harboured his fleet at the mouth of the Minab river and set out on the search for Alexander, guided by a Greek who had strayed from Alexander's army. Blackened by exposure and clothed in rags, Nearkhos was unrecognised till he announced himself to the messenger sent to look for him. Even Alexander himself at first failed to recognise his admiral in the extraordinary apparition that was presented to him in his camp, and could only at first believe that his fleet must have perished and Nearkhos and Arkias were sole survivors.

CONTINENTAL ANGLOPHOBIA.

The British tourist may not be an agreeable sort of person, but his failings alone do not altogether account for the French and German Anglophobia that has been so conspicuous during the progress of the South African War. French hostility we had been able to understand. History gives a sufficient explanation and were the French people disposed to forget some recent events and present misrepresentations the Nationalist Press is bent upon reminding them that "perfidious Albion" is still the real original hereditary enemy of Gaul. Germany's offence is forgotten in present friendliness, but that of England has still to be obliterated. Waterloo may be conveniently ignored; if it was not a French victory, as some Gallic history books declare, it was certainly not an English one. So say the Anglophobes. Germany and Russia were concerned in it, and France desires to be the very good friend of both. Still there is Crecy to be avenged, and Poictiers and Agincourt, not to speak of Fashoda and the Dreyfus case. We meddled too much in the "affaire." But while all this serves to explain the Gallic abuse which has been directed at us recently and for which the war in South Africa has been an admirable pretext it still leaves unexplained the cause of the hostility exhibited towards us by the mass of Germans. That we have not been able to understand. In the current "Monthly Review" Mr. Henry W. Wolff provides us with an explanation that is interesting and at the same time seems to cover the whole ground. When Germany, having set her domestic concerns in order, determined to enter the race for colonial territory she was graviously annoyed to find that while she had been adjusting affairs at home we had quietly appropriated most of the desirable places of the earth. Unreasonable as the grievance was it could not be permanent, for thanks to our generous policy of the "open door" Germany has in thirty years become, with America, our most formidable competitor in the very markets that we incurred all the trouble and difficulty to open up. German Anglophobia has other origins which are, perhaps, of a more interesting nature than the rivalry of a new "world power" with its older competitor. We need not take much notice of the use of strong language, for that, as Mr. Wolff points out, is one of the results of Prussian militarism. "The General addresses it to the Colonel, as the private does, having it handed down to him through a scale of ranks, to the civilian, the first class passenger to the railway guard, and the railway guard to the third class passenger." In this matter, so far as it relates to England, the Germans are but "barking back" where previously they suffered themselves to be barked at. Apart from this, hostility to England had its roots, curiously enough, in the development of German Unity. It was officially inspired and founded on misrepresentation. Like the "Boxer" movement, says Mr. Wolff, the present Anglophobia is distinctly "a product of official inspiration."

The German people were as much in favour of national unity as was ever Prince Bismarck but the people desired a constitutional monarchy. They saw the freedom of England and set their hopes on English institutions. The King of Prussia and his Minister had, however, very different ideas. William I. and Bismarck, following the Great Elector, aimed at a strong central government. Nothing exasperated Bismarck more, when the Crown was compelled to govern the country for a time in direct defiance of the law, than the continued reference of the Constitutionalists to British methods. English constitutional practice was put forward as a desirable model for imitation. But Bismarck would have none of it and instead mercilessly set about by a vigorous policy of repression, prosecutions and militarism to crush out British ideas. That policy was brilliantly successful; militarism has become the popular idol and no more must England's example be mentioned. "To discredit the typical home of the constitutionalism which German ministers will not have, the history of that country has been deliberately falsified, its army has been calumniated, its victories have been blotted out." To buttress conscription our army is disparaged as "mercenary" and inefficient; and our parliamentary institutions and self-government have been grossly caricatured by popular historians, all with the object, of course, of leading the people to believe in the German methods of constant and universal Government interference. This teaching has been accepted by the people after much inculcation. But there are signs that the prejudice and ill-will thus created against us will not last. "The methods so long employed against us have," says Mr. Wolff, "come to defeat themselves and are becoming played out." The very fact of Germany's industrial development and that she is now one of our greatest commercial competitors compels her to regard peace as her greatest interest. In that respect her interest and ours are identical, while affairs in China have served to emphasise the community of interests between the two nations. The Russian Bear has to be closely watched, and recently when the German Pro-Boers were most clamant for interference in the Transvaal Dr. Delbruck, who cannot be called an Anglophil, reminded them that before very long they might be praying that Lord Roberts' army might be spared to protect European and therefore German interests, as it alone could do, in China, against Russia. The situation in the Transvaal again but illustrates the common interests of English and Germans, for those of the latter who have cried out most loudly against us in regard to the war, look for great material gain as the result of our success. Though the Bismarckian era has passed, time is necessary to eradicate the feelings which were then carefully fostered. But there is no reason to apprehend that they will not ultimately give way to more cordial regard. Indeed, once the trouble in South Africa is happily over, the abuse which is now freely hurled at us will undoubtedly come to an end; and after it all nobody will be one penny the worse.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

H. M. S. COSSACK left Bombay for Bushire yesterday with instructions to place herself under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent in the Persian Gulf. This is in connection with the Mabarcukh-Rashid struggle. Mahomed Ibu Rashid, to use Lord Curzon's words, waded to his position through the blood of his own kin. Commencing by stabbing to death his nephew with his own hand, he killed the five remaining children of his brother, Tilal and from having been a fugitive until the time of his father's death, he became undisputed Amir and Muhafidh in Hayil or Hail. He was supposed to be a vassal of the Nejd, but during the whole of his rule was engaged in frequently recurring skirmishes with its ruler and eventually captured it. Some few years ago an attempt was made to shake off the yoke of Bin Rushid, but he prevailed and until Mabarouk drove his successor out the other day the authority had not been again challenged. Abool Aziz Ibn of the ruler of Hayil Rhashid, the present ruler, took up arms against Mabarouk ostensibly in the interests of the two sons of Mahomet, the late Sheikh of Koweit, upon whose sudden demise the brother Mabarouk proclaimed himself Sheik. The two sons fled from Koweit and placed themselves under the protection of one of Bin Rashid's allies—they were then mere boys, and having now grown to manhood, Bin Rashid expressed his intention of driving Mabarouk out of Koweit and making one of Mahomed's sons Sheik. He failed in his enterprise, Nedjd was wrested from him, and given over to the descendant of the Ameer, whom his grandfather supplanted. But strategy has prevailed over more modern arms in this case and Mabarouk has been overthrown. The Cossack is to watch developments.

THE CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

IT is understood that the form the experiment may not impossibly take for extending the circulation of currency notes will be the opening of two fresh circles of issue, one in Delhi, the other in Cawnpore. Each of these circles would have notes of its own which would be cashable on presentation in Delhi and Cawnpore respectively, but not elsewhere. The issue of such notes in these two great up-country centres of the grain trade, should very soon prove to what extent it is possible to induce the producer to accept paper in place of actual rupees. The arrangement should also be a convenience to the exporter.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Forbesganj on the 17th April, and, after two days' halting at Naini Tal, will arrive at Simla on the 24th instant.

THE hired transport Ellora, Captain G. T. Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kismayu, which port she left on the 4th instant. The Ellora had left Bombay for Kismayu on the 12th January last, with Section 9, Native Mountain Battery.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March 1901 were:—1899, Rs. 16,76,65,000; 1900, Rs. 12,63,88,000; and 1901, Rs. 15,97,20,000.

H. M. S. COSSACK, Captain M. G. Cartwright, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

FIVE companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment are under orders for Trichinopoly as a guard for the Boer prisoners.

A CASE of plague occurred on the 9th April in the village of Jadla in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district.

MR. HAYDEN, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has been appointed Curator of the Geological Museum in place of Mr. Holland.

THE jute trade has had a good year. The exports have risen in three years from 8 1-2 to 11 1-2 million cwts. in quantity and from 6 to 10 crores of rupees in value.

COLONEL G. C. HALL, I. M. S., will officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, while Colonel Joubert is acting as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command.

A Band of Waziris attacked the baggage of Captain Jacob, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, on the 10th instant in the Girdao nullah on the Zhob border. One servant, one camel sowar, and two riding camels were killed.

THE indigo trade has lost half a crore of rupees during the year just closed, partly as the result of decreased exports, but mainly in consequence of decreased prices. As the total value of the annual trade is now only two crores, the seriousness of this loss does not need pointing out.

MR. CHILDERS' LIFE AND LETTERS.

The thing most to be regretted in the two newly published volumes dealing with Mr. Childres is their discretion; so much which one would like to know is left untold. This arises partly because Mr. Childers' correspondence with Mr. Gladstone is in the hands of the biographer of the latter statesman, and, therefore, not available to the author of these memoirs.

Mr. Childers, after a large share in organising the Government of Victoria, came to England in 1857, was elected member for Pontefract in 1860, and, after serving in some minor offices, became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1868. His naval policy is summed up in a letter written twenty-four years later to Lord Charles Beresford:—

"My view has been for many years that our true shipbuilding policy would be to make the work as nearly equal as possible from year to year, by commencing two or three battleships every year and finishing them as quickly as possible, never allowing the work to be delayed by alterations in design proposed during construction, but making sure that as each additional ship is commenced, she should be of the newest possible type.

"I do not pronounce here as between two, two and a half and a half, or three a year. I have not the materials for judgment. But I think that we ought to be aways a little ahead of our requirements. A policy which, if maintained steadily, would have saved the periodical panics with which the nation is afflicted.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE SERVICES.

Mr. Childers was held strictly accountable by the late Queen for everything that took place in his department at the Admiralty, and later at the War Office. Her Majesty showed the greatest interest in the smallest details. She had expressed a desire that sailors should be allowed to wear beards, on account of the discomfort of shoving on board ship:—

From the Queen,
Windsor Castle, June 17, 1869.

The Queen thanks Mr. Childers very much for his communication on the subject of beards. She thinks the order will do extremely well. Her own personal feeling would be for the beards without the moustaches, as the latter have rather a soldierlike appearance; but then the object in view would not be obtained, viz., to prevent the necessity of shaving. Therefore it had better be as proposed, the entire beard, only it should be kept short and very clean.

From the Queen,
Windsor Castle, June 25, 1869.

The Queen wishes to make one additional observation respecting the beards, viz., that on no account should moustaches be allowed without beards. That must be clearly understood.

When Mr. Childers brought in his territorial scheme for the Army in 1881, the Queen wrote:—

The Queen cannot deny that she much regrets it has not been thought advisable to unlink battalions. The regimental system has always proved itself to be the best under very trying circumstances, and the Queen hesitates to adopt a new organisation which must weaken the esprit de corps of most of the existing regiments.

The Queen trusts that the new names will be purely territorial, and that the proposed formations will not adopt the numerals which have become hallowed in the Army.

During the Egyptian campaign of 1882, her late Majesty concerned herself personally with the command and composition of the forces, with the transport arrangements, and particularly with the hospitals. The following letter from the beloved Monarch reads like a forecast of 1899 and 1900:—

The "Standard" of the 5th says the men in Egypt complain that they cannot get any tobacco. The Queen hopes that something can be done for the purpose of supplying them with this almost necessary of life out there. Her Majesty wished to help in sending out tobacco, but I scarcely know what the Queen could do in this matter.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was puzzled during that campaign by a curious naval punctilio. He was making a feint on Aboukir Bay:—

The small boats of the Fleet will go in after dark and open fire upon the beach, to attract as much attention as possible to that quarter. Naval etiquette prevents the Admiral from opening fire from his big guns upon the forts at very long range, as I wished him to do; but the Navy has some funny notion that if they fire on a battery they are bound by some peculiar code of honour of their own to fight on until they silence it. I don't understand this reasoning, so I cannot therefore argue upon it.

Mr. Childers was able to supply him with the explanation:—

The Naval reason for not opening fire when you made the feint was novel to me, but Sir Cooper Key confirmed it the other day, and said it was the etiquette of the Naval Service never to use their guns except against an enemy with guns; and that he once in a gun brig ran a chance of being severely handled by riflemen, because they had no guns with them, and he was not allowed to disperse them, with a shot from his ship's guns.

FRENCH MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

The failure of the French to assist in the supression of Arabi's revolt, as given below, says little for their boasted army:—

"The President of the Republic and Minister of War," wrote an attache in Paris, "are strongly opposed to the expedition, the latter giving as his reason that his troops are neither physically nor morally fit for the work, and further, that he is afraid he would lose half his men from sickness at this time of year."

When Tel-el-Kebir was won, Mr. Gladstone, who had steadfastly maintained that we were not at war, wrote to Mr. Childers to know why the customary salute had not been given in honour of the victory, Mr. Childers "got home" in his reply:—

My advisers in the Office are searching for precedents relative to firing guns in honour of the victory. The only excuse we can offer for neglecting to do so before is that, relying on official statement in the House of Common, we have hitherto believed that we have not been at war.

CONCERNING MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The volumes contain some interesting letters on the first Boer War. The two following extracts from letters of Sir George Colley, are to the address of those written with Conan Doyle-sm. They were written after the repulse at Laing's Nek:—

I think I was justified in attacking with the force I had, considering the importance to Pretoria and Potchefstrom of early success—and the attack had all but succeeded. Had Major Brownlow's force consisted of trained cavalry, I have hardly a doubt but that the position would have been ours, and without much loss. But one cannot blame mounted infantry on untrained horses for not doing all that trained cavalry might have done.

Our artillery does not at all compensate for our want of mounted troops, for the Boers keep cover too well, and when exposed move too rapidly and in too loose order to give artillery much chance. I shall now shortly have two cavalry regiments up, which will put us on more even terms; but I was glad to accept your offer of a third cavalry regiment, in case the operations drag on. I have not much faith in mounted infantry for this work. They are excellent as against Kaffirs, but they are no match for the Boers, being worse riders and worse shots. The Boers think little of them, and they themselves acquire a sense of inferiority, an I of want of confidence in themselves which is fatal.

Mr. Childers carried forward Mr. Cardwell's work of Army reform, and, no doubt, one of these days justice will be done to his memory also. In view of recent controversies, the following extract which gives his view of the relations between the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief is interesting. After drawing attention to the fact that the Secretary for War is appointed to wield the prerogative of the Crown in matters concerning the Army, he says:—

I would suggest that the general Administrative and Executive business of the Army and Navy respectively should be conducted by a Military and a Naval officer of high rank, under the supreme authority of a Parliamentary Minister and that these advisers of the Minister should be entitled to require that their recommendations should be submitted to the Cabinet, if overruled by the Minister.

A RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE.

During the latter days of Mr. Gladstone's ill-starred Ministry, Mr. Childers was Chancellor of the Exchequer and had to find the money for the discreditable antics in the Soudan and on the Afghan Frontier. It is here that we sigh for more light; the following passages are so suggestive:—

It is proposed (the wrote) that the expedition to Khartoum should be abandoned, that the operations on the route from Suakim to Berber and the construction of the railway should also be discontinued, and that the Soudan, except the littoral, should be evacuated.

The reason for this entire change of policy is stated to be failure of the plans, to carry out which that policy was adopted two months ago.

Even if I were prepared to admit that failure I should doubt whether we were the right Government to carry out so sudden a volte face. But I do not think that this failure is proved.

(Concluded on page 6.)]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

On Plumer's arrival at Pietersburg, 300 Boers under Burgers retired in the direction of Haenertsburg, after destroying 25,000 rounds of ammunition. They also removed a Long Tom. The town and bridges were not damaged.

There are rumours that some important movements are proceeding, but nothing is known.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, states that Bethune's Mounted Force after two hours hard fighting, captured eighty prisoners including the Boer Commandant, an Artillery Officer and eight waggons near Dewetsdorp.

THE OCCUPATION OF PIETERSBURG.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The undesirable inhabitants, who have been expelled from Pietersburg, are arriving at Pretoria and agree that the Boers are tired of the war and are only compelled by the leaders to keep the field.

The goals have been filled for months with their deserters.

Plumer's advance on Pietersburg was a complete surprise and interrupted the Boer preparations for another invasion of Cape Colony. Their flight into the bush was a complete rout.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

A despatch from Bloemfontein, dated the 13th instant, states that De Wet is believed to be still in the Transvaal and that Steyn with a few followers is at Tabaksberg in a shattered state of health.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES.

THE NANKING VICEROY.

The Germans in China are preparing to send home one Infantry Brigade, and the French contemplate withdrawing 7,000 men at an early date.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A "Times" telegram from Shanghai says that the Viceroy of Nanking has received a letter from the British Government recognising his patriotism and pertinacity in opposing the Manchurian Convention and congratulating him on the success achieved.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

Letters received from Constantinople state that the Macedonian Committee are determined to provoke an insurrection in Macedonia.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Mr. Secretary Hay is sounding the opinions of the Senators with a view to arranging a basis for the renewal of the negotiations with Great Britain for a new Nicaraguan Canal Treaty.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The importations of beet sugar into Liverpool this week have been ten thousand tons more than usual in anticipation of the Budget.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir E. Elles took over charge of the Military Department on Thursday morning.

The Government of India have sanctioned a permanent reduction of the British Infantry garrison at Dum-Dum to four companies.

The wing of the 24th Bombay Infantry sent to Mir Ali Khel in connection with the Mahsud blockade, has now been withdrawn.

It is notified for information that the P. and O. steamer Clyde has been chartered to convey trooping details to England, and will leave Bombay on 20th April, 1901.

No. 2 Native General Hospital belonging to the China Expeditionary Force, is now on its way back to India, the medical officers accompanying it being Lieutenant-Colonels Hamilton and Nandi.

Captain Bingley returns from China this month, and resumes his appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, Captain Hoghton reverting to the Bombay District as D.A. A.-G.

It is considered likely that Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter will get command of one of the new Army Corps at home, in which case he will not return to India, where his substantive appointment is the Quetta District.

The Challenge Cup in the Volunteer Cavalry Tournament has this year been won by the Cawnpore Light Horse. Five teams competed :—The Cawnpore Light Horse, Punjab Light Horse, Behar Light Horse, Assam Valley Light Horse, and Surma Valley Light Horse.

The Hawarden Castle, with 512 Boer prisoners on board, is expected to reach Bombay on the 21st or 22nd instant. The prisoners will be railed straight to Ahmednagar, where quarters are being prepared for their reception and detention under guards of British soldiers.

When Colonel de Brath takes up his officiating appointment as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, on the 26th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Wilson will join the Department as 1st Deputy Secretary. The following postings will then be made in the Judge Advocate-General's Department :—Major Acton, from Secunderabad, to be temporary Deputy Judge Advocate-General at Bengal Command Head-quarters, vice Wilson ; Captain Wood, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be temporary Assistant Judge Advocate-General at Secunderabad, vice etor.

WEDDING AT DHARWAR.

DHARWAR, writes a correspondent, witnessed a very pretty function when the marriage was solemnised in All Saints Church of Mr. Edwin Hellum, Assistant Engineer of the Southern Maharatta Railway and Miss Gladys Davies, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Davies. At 11 a. m. the bride, leaning on the arm of Mr. Lindsay, Traffic Managing, arrived. She was attired in a rich white brocaded silk dress and chiffon and looked charming. The church was tastefully decorated with arum lilies and moss and the Rev. Mr. Bailey tied the knot. Mr. Stewart, Deputy Traffic Manager, officiated as best man. Shortly before the appointed hour the elite of the station arrived and the church was filled. Conspicuous among those present were observed Mr. Gibbs (Collector) and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Walker (Judge), Mr. Anderson, (Chief Engineer) and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Cox (District Superintendent of Police) and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Biggs (Acting District Engineer) and Mrs. Biggs, Mr. Acres (Assistant Traffic Manager) and Mrs. Acres, Mr. Warden (Superintendent of Police) and Mrs Warden, Mr. Kennedy (Assistant Engineer) and several other gentlemen. After the conclusion of the ceremony and signing of the register the guests repaired to the bungalow of Mr. Lindsay where breakfast was served.

The happy couple left by the evening mail train for Bangalore en route for Ootacamund to spend their honeymoon. The wedding gifts were numerous and varied.

It it officially notified that the Government of India have authorised the Government of Bengal to pass free of customs duty up to 30th September, 1901, articles which may be imported into India for free distribution to the famine-stricken people.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AT COLOMBO.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

On Friday night there was a grand procession of elephants. Yesterday at Kandy an address was presented to to H. R. Highness by the Planters' Association, after which the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Cooper was invested by H. R. H. with the insignia of a C. M. G.

After dinner there was a reception of Kandyan Chiefs in the Audience Hall, and then illuminations and fireworks.

To-day Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service at which the Bishop of Colombo preached. In the afternoon they visited the Royal Botanic Gardens.

To-morrow afternoon the Royal Visitors will leave by special train for Colombo. In the evening they will drive through the principal streets including the Native town. A Reception will be held in the evening. A Military Tattoo will be held in the grounds. There will be fireworks and illuminations on the way back to the ship and the harbour will be illuminated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

A "Pioneer" telegram, dated Colombo 12th April, says :—The Royal Yacht Ophir reached Colombo this morning amid the booming of a Royal Salute from the flagship H. M. S. Highflyer. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall had a very comfortable voyage and are in the best of health. Leaving Aden stiff head winds were met, cooling the ship without making her pitch coming across the Indian Ocean. The party settled down to steady reading and the ponderous books of reference in the smoking room were frequently consulted. At the end of dinner on the 8th instant the Duke of Cornwall proposed the health of his grandfather, the King of Denmark, it being His Majesty's eighty-third birthday. The landing took place at half-past one. After the presentation of three addresses the party left by train for Kandy.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall on landing this afternoon was presented with three addresses. In replying to the Legislative Council His Royal Highness thanked the Council and the representatives of the people for having renewed that loyal and hearty welcome accorded to him nineteen years ago and for extending a genial greeting to the Duchess. They rejoiced that it was possible to visit Ceylon and looked forward with pleasure to some personal acquaintance with a people varied in race, but united in loyalty. They also looked forward to enjoying the charm of the scenery and would be interested in the relics of ancient days. The Duke thanked the Council for their assurances of sympathy in the joys and sorrow experienced by his family. They well knew how deeply their late beloved Sovereign appreciated their expression and proof of such sentiments and how more recently she had realised with admiration and gratitude the patriotism and self-sacrifice evinced in the recent war by the gift of the flower of the empire's manhood. This sympathy had forged links in the chain of the empire. It would give him great pleasure to convey to His Majesty the King the respectful homage of his loyal subjects in Ceylon so feelingly expressed.

In reply to the Municipality the Duke of Cornwall spoke of the now important and flourishing city and its growth since his father's visit to Ceylon in 1875, when he laid the foundation stone of the breakwater which had so largely contributed to the growth of Colombo. The rapid expansion of the city threw an increasing responsibility upon the Municipality and doubtless they would appreciate the needs of a growing modern Community.

In reply to the Chamber of Commerce His Royal Highness offered his congratulations on the prosperity of the Island, on its climate and on the fertility of the soil which, aided by the enterprise of the planters, had helped the growth of Ceylon's produce until its trade and shipping had doubled since his last visit in 1882. "We live," said the Duke, "in an age of competition. The struggle between the nations is one not of arms, but of trade. It is to the Chambers of Commerce, the eyes and ears of the commercial system, that we turn for help and guidance. They collect and distribute information, stimulate home manufacture, towards meeting the wants of the consumer, protect local interests and solve problems of international trade. I am confident you will realise your great powers and further the well-being of the community, and the Empire.

The presentation of prominent local people to the Duke and Duchess followed and the party departed by special train for Kandy. The weather was fine but there was one squall at 4 p.m., which blew down the covered way to the pandal at Colombo, injuring two natives.

KILLING HIS CREDITOR.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, held an inquiry last evening at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jugjiven Munji, a Hindu, aged about thirty years, who died on Saturday from injuries inflicted on him by one Lukhman Mowji, a labourer. The deceased was money-lender and a native of Mahuna in Kathiawar. He came to Bombay about nine days ago to attend the funeral of a relative. He put up with his cousin named Kumulsey Nanji for two days and then went and stayed at the house of the accused, who was his debtor, at 2nd Coombharwada Lane. Here Jugjiven cooked his own food and slept in the verandah. On Friday night about half past 8 o'clock Jugjiven had an altercation with the accused over some money which the former had lent to the latter about three years ago. As a result of the altercation, the accused picked up a spade and struck the deceased with it six blows over the head and face inflicting serious injuries. The police were informed and they removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital and took accused in custody.

Motibai, wife of the accused, in course of her evidence, said about three years ago her husband was imprisoned at Mahuna for deft. Deceased paid his debt, which amounted to Rs. 187 and released him from jail. About a week ago deceased came and stayed in the house in which she and her husband lived. Friday night witness, husband and deceased had some conversation on the verandah of the house over the monetary transaction. About 8-30 p. m. she heard a noise outside the room and on going out saw Jugjiven lying on the bench and her husband (accused) beating him over the head with a spade. Two neighbours came and they secured accused, took the spade out of his hand and handed him over to the police. Witness had no improper intimacy with deceased Jugjiven.

Cross-examined by accused, witness said it was true that he (accused) had sent Rs. 75 from Bombay some months ago in part payment of the debt. On the present occasion the cause of dispute was that accused wanted to pay Rs. 25, whilst deceased demanded both the principal and interest, or at least Rs. 50.

After hearing some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Lukhman Mowji.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SPRING SALMON FISHING.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

TECHNICALLY, the "Spring Salmon Fishing Season" opens with the commencement of February. Up in the far-away North, indeed, along the Thurso, at and on some Irish rivers, the denomination Spring Fishing applies to the month of January, when anglers on those favoured waters enjoy the peculiar privilege of fishing with rod and line on the first day of the New Year. Up to the present, however, the conditions under which operations have been carried on have unquestionably, in most cases, been of a somewhat trying character. Nevertheless, sportsmen venturesome and hardy enough to face and resist the keen searching weather which has prevailed more or less intensely up North —and in more Southerly quarters, also—have, in many instances, been rewarded with an amount of success which has been considered ample compensation for the discomforts that must accompany salmon fishing at this early period of the year.

The prospects of a successful angling season are in many districts, highly promising. Along many of the more important rivers, good sport during the Spring months is confidently expected. The condition of the water on the opening day of the season of 1901 varied considerably in different districts. Some rivers ran low and clear, while others came down in such full volume that sport was almost out of the question. Most, if not all, the more choice angling waters in Scotland are now let for the early Spring season, and already in several instances good sport, considering the changing condition of the water, has been obtained. The rents appear to be increasing year by year. It has become quite evident, to those who have seriously considered the question, that every effort should be made to develope as far as possible the angling capabilities of the fresh water fisheries. In no way need the fostering of this particular branch of the industry interfere with, or act injuriously against, the interests of the great commercial fisheries in the lower waters and in the sea around the coast. As a matter of fact, indeed, the interests of the upper riparian owners and the lower net fishermen are identical. There should be no antagonism between the two parties whose common welfare is at stake, and whose interests respectively would undoubtedly benefit if combined action were taken to ensure the general prosperity of angling and net fishing alike.

The rivers still hold a large number of kelts, or "slats" as they are called in Ireland, and, as is usual at this time of year, they prove an endless source of annoyance. With the advent and continuance of heavy floods, it is hoped that these pests will shortly be cleared out, and the rivers stocked with a good complement of fresh-run fish. Tweed fishers are just now greatly concerned at the appearance of the fatal disease which, some twenty years or so ago, caused so much havoc along the river. During the last month, a number of fish, dead and dying, were taken out of the water. The disease has shown itself, on and off, for years past with more or less intensity, and its reappearance in so marked a form has naturally caused considerable alarm. Happily, however, the last accounts are satisfactory, for the river is said to be pretty free from diseased fish or kelts.

Along the Tay since the season opened anglers on several occasions have had excellent sport, and the nets, too, have succeeded now and again in making good hauls of fish. The salmon fisheries on this river have lately entered into a new phase, the results of which are awaited with no little interest. A few years ago a Syndicate succeeded in leasing a large number of the net fisheries, and for the future the working of these nets will be considerably curtailed, and so regulated as to give increased facilities for the salmon to push up stream and distribute themselves along the spawning beds. This, combined with the measures which have recently been taken to open up obstructions on the tributary streams for the easy ascent of fish, is likely in the near future to prove most beneficial to the fisheries generally of the district on the Dee and Don. Salmon lately have been pushing up in goodly numbers, and many rods, under somewhat trying conditions of rough weather, have had on several occasions really excellent sport. The prophets who adopted confident pro-Villa tones in the English Cup the between Aston Villa and Small Heath certainly did their best to deprive the contest of any stimulating promise of interest. But as a matter of fact all the keenest elements of football excitement were enjoyed by those who witnessed the match. Neither side was able to claim a real advantage, chances to score were not scarce, and there was excellent defensive play at both ends. If the attack at any time on either side had been equal to the defence the goalless draw would certainly have been avoided, but in this department of the game there was marked failure. Small Health were obviously handicapped by the absence of McRoberts, who has not yet recovered from injuries sustained at Stockport, and the forwards on duty were nervously excited at critical moments. The Villa men, too, were invariably erratic in front of goal. In the early stages of the game they had everybody on the tip toe of excitement and then provided disappointment more than once. Small Heath did very much the same sort of thing later on. It was a match of fluctuating fortunes, which gauged on points, would have shown very even results. On Wednesday the teams will meet for the second time, and then the Villa will have the advantage of playing on their own ground, the area of which approximates as near to the maximum as that of Small Heath does to the minimum. This may help them to victory, but after Saturday's exhibition none will say that that victory can be easily obtained.

The smash-up of Wolverhampton Wanderers was a performance conducted by Sheffield United in a rather remarkable manner. The Sheffielders took the lead eleven minutes from the start of the game and they added a second goal after thirty-five minutes play. In the next six minutes two more goals were scored and then came half-time. The United did not score again, and the Wanderers did not score at all. It was an excellent stroke for the Sheffielders to discover and turn to such good account a weakness in the opposing ranks; to defend a lead of four goals was of course for them a pleasant and easy task for the second half. The Wanderers played with spirit right up to the end, but their victors only really toyed with them. Sheffield United were in training all last week at Skegness. They now cherish hopes of a visit to the Crystal Palace. There were in all four Midland teams playing in Saturday's Cup ties—a remarkably strong representation of one locality for the third round. To three teams reference has already been made. The fourth, West Bromwich Albion, journeyed to Middlesbrough, and won the match by a single goal. Again the Middlesbrough team played a really brilliant game, and the wonder is that they are not within more measurable reach of First Division honours in the League competition. Their forward play on Saturday was upcommonly good, and only a defence much above the West Bromwich team's usual level kept the ball out of the net. A smart manœuvre on the part of one of the younger members of the team, Buck, gave the visitors their victory. The ball was played into the hands of Jones, and he fell before he could clear. Buck seized the golden opportunity—old-fashioned chivalry not counting in present-day football—and "got home" before the Middlesbrough custodian could recover himself. The teams representing Southern League football—Reading and Tottenham Hotspur—were very evenly matched. Each side scored a goal, but later in the week the latter won.

The League matches on Saturday were subordinate in interest to the cup ties, but there was at least one big surprise. Sunderland, the possible champions, were unable to do more than draw with Stoke (the probable Second League club of next season), and thus their lead at the top of the table is shortened. Bury, on the other hand, were lucky at the expense of Notts County—Pray scoring from a penalty late in the game,—and thus they are brought within measureable distance—a position they share with Notts Forest—of drawing level with the leaders.

The twentieth international match between representatives of Ireland and Wales, and the last of the present season so far as the two countries are concerned, was brought to a successful conclusion on Saturday, the venue being Belfast and the ground that of the Cliftonville Club. The matches between the two countries have, with few, exceptions, been productive of close finishes and exciting and closely contested games. In fact, it may be said that the representatives of Wales are the only country Ireland has succeeded in defeating in the international championship. In the present season Ireland's representatives have done themselves anything but justice, and in the first of the series of big games—that against Scotland—the wearers of the Royal blue were defeated by eleven clear goals. The English match saw an improvement, thanks to the inclusion of a couple of Dublin men, being defeated by only three goals to none. Wales have done very well, and the drawn game with a powerful eleven of Scotland gave good grounds for the hope that England would do no better, but six goals to none for England was the result. Saturday's game therefore resolved itself into a battle for the wooden spoon, and as each country was most anxious to escape that "piece of plate," a keen struggle was expected. The chosen Irish team, a purely local Hibernian one, was a weak side indeed, and was by no means strengthend when Mansfield (Dublin Freebooters) declared off, his place at centre being taken by M'Kelvie (Glentoran) ; but still it was deemed capable of defeating Wales, whose side suffered no less than four defections.

The fine and costs inflicted upon the Widnes spectator for assaulting Mr. Atkinson on the occasion of the Salford match will come to a pretty large sum. Of late there has been a lot of "barracking," of referees on Lancashire grounds, and a fortnight ago Mr. Ashton at Millom and Mr. Priestley at Wigan had rather unpleasant experiences. The last named gentleman felt so sore that he attended the meeting of the Lancashire Senior Competition last Tuesday prepared to make serious complaint. More of this misconduct on the part of spectators has occurred than is imagined, and it is not altogether to the credit of the officials that they have not reported it. The county authorities will help them if they complain.

Lieutenant A. J. Turner, the brillant young batsman, whose services were lost to Essex last year owing to the South African war, and whose military duties made his appearances in first-class cricket the previous season fewer than the public would have liked to see, is expected to play for the county pretty regularly this year. He was invalided home last autumn with a very bad arm, having been wounded in action, but is now recovered. Frank Mitchell, who came home invalided in the same ship as A. J. Turner, is another of the county cricketers, who will reappear after service at the front, but Yorkshire have very little hope of F. S. Jackson being seen in their team again in the coming season.

Our Irish goalfing friends, whilst having for various reasons to abandon their intention of invading Lancashire and Cheshire at Easter-time, have nevertheless, apparently made up their minds to complete the proposed trip some time during the present season ; and with this object there is a movement on foot to arrange a tour during the autumn months. The quality of Irish golf is somewhat of an unknown quantity on this side of St. George's Channel, but it is to be hoped that if the present idea does assume a definite shape the various districts will combine to send over as representative a team as possible.

Sherlock, the young professional at Oxford, is to be congratulated on the great fight he made against Taylor. The former certainly had the advantage of playing on his own green, but Taylor is a particularly strong customer to tackle anywhere, and in running the champion to the very last green in a 36-hole match, Sherlok apparently gave some idea of the form which a year or so ago marked him as one of the most promising of the younger generation. In open competition he has invariably failed to produce the standard of play that he is in the habit of exhibiting in practice, but he is still young, and has plenty of time before him to do himself justice. His performance against Taylor is a happy augury for the coming season.

If Robert Turnbull, the young Musselburgh professional, disappointed his admirers by his display in the first half of the match against Caldwell, when playing at Musselourgh, he certainly made amends for any such shortcomings in the final stage of the game at Newbattle, where he had the better of his opponent from the start and eventually won comfortably. Turnbull is apparently one of the most promising of the younger school of Scottish professionals, and in the light of past events Scotland is apparently in want of a little fresh talent such as he possesses, more particularly as a great number of the younge generation are making their way to the land of the stars and stripes.

COLONEL HUNTER'S RETIREMENT.

On the retirement of Lieut-Colonel J. M. Hunter, C.S.I., Political Agent, Kathiawar, Government has issued the following resolution, in the Political Department, dated Bombay Castle, 26th March.

The Governor in Council is pleased to express his appreciation of the manner in which Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Hunter, C. S. I., has discharged his duties in the Political Department from which he is now retiring after 31 year's service. Patient and conciliatory in his disposition, thorough in his work, and having an exceptionally good knowledge of the vernacular, Lieut.-Colonel Hunter proved himself a valuable Political Officer, and the Governor in Council regrets that his retirement should have been hastened by the strain upon his health occasioned by his energetic administration, during the recent famine, of the most important political charge under the Bombay Government.

THE Bombay Presidency is the only part of India where money is still needed for purposes of famine relief. In several districts the failure of crops has already given rise to acute distress, and the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in Calcutta has made a grant of eight lakhs of rupees to Bombay. Altogether a sum of nearly 54 lakhs of rupees has been expended on famine relief in the Bombay Presidency during the famine of 1900. By far the largest part of this money was the gift of the Central Committee at Calcutta.

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, held in Lahore on Tuesday morning, grants were voted to a few orphanages not included in the last distribution, and some other matters discussed. The report on the working of the Committee was considered, and the acknowledgments by District officers of the services of officials and non-officials in the province, whose helpful co-operation had contributed so much to the success of the operations of the Fund, were warmly endorsed. The Committee also recorded their obligations to the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Francis and Waring for the time and attention they had given to its work. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. D. P. Masson, C. I E., was unanimously adopted. This being the final meeting of the Committee, the Chairman thanked the members for the consideration and support he had always received from them, remarking that the great work they had undertaken was now finished, and he believed that throughout the province it had been done well.

THE tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" was held last Tuesday at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It was stated that considerable progress had been made throughout Bengal, informing local committees to collect subscriptions for the All India Memorial to the late Queen-Empress ; and that before the end of this month it was effected that every part of the Province would have its district organisation in full swing. Recent subscriptions include Rs. 3.000 from Mohamed Yusoof Ismail, Rangoon, Rs. 2,500 from Messrs. George Henderson and Co., Rs. 1,000 each from the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, and Maharajah Jagadendra Nath Roy, Rs. 500 each from Maharaj Kumar Banwari Anundu Deb and Maurice Jubbay, Esq., Rs. 400 from the Khan of Torn, Punjab, and Rs. 250 each from the Arracaw Company and Babu Doorga Prasad Charanji Lall. At a meeting held recently in Jessore subscriptions were received to the extent of Rs. 970. A generous response to the G. O. C. C. of 6th March to the Military services is being received.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

THE snow cap on the Chor has diminished a good deal since last week, but streaks of white still extend considerably further down the gullies than is often the case at this time of the year and the spring in consequently backward. On Summer Hill the rhododendrons are aflame. The cart-road is brightened by great white masses of wild pear blossom, and the peach trees are blushing into flower on the khud. A few Simla wild cherries, of a bitterness that leaves the sloe entirely in the lurch, are for sale, and the vegetable man is making as yet unfulfilled promises of strawberries.

Work in the Government departments is in full swing. The Secretaries and one or two members of Council have arrived, but the season cannot be said to have begun. A meeting has been called at the Town Hall on 16th to settle the programme for Annandale, and about the same date will see the regimental officers on leave beginning to arrive.

The passing in Calcutta of the Mines' Bill and the Assam Labour Bills has cleared the Legislative slate for the time being. But the Ancient Monuments' Protection Bill, foreshadowed in the Viceroy's Budget speech, has still to be introduced and the revision of the Civil Procedure Code should shortly be reaching the stage when it will come before the public. More interesting than these are the round dozen of still uncompleted reforms which Lord Curzon has set before himself. In the majority of these, definite action has already been commenced and its nature has been announced. But as regards education and police reform there is still room for the formulation of the general policy that is to be pursued, though the action taken by the Punjab and North Western Provinces Governments in the direction of attracting a better class of men to the ranks of their police, and the movament that has commenced in Bengal and elsewhere for the encouragement of practical and technical at the expense of theoretical and classical learning ; are both likely to be the indicative of the principles that underlie the general scheme. A committee is to meet this season in Simla to discuss the question of the encouragement of what the schools of art, in different parts of the country, now profess to teach ; while progress may also be looked for in connection with the establishment of the agricultural banks in which Sir Edward Law is interesting himself. The organisation of the new Frontier Province is another matter that cannot fail to bulk largely in the business of the season.

The official team has changed to a very large extent since last it met in Simla. Sir Power Palmer and Sir Edmond Elles, however, can be trusted to carry on the rearmament commenced during the membership of Sir Edwin Collen. Mr. Barnes has had experience of the border in Baluchistan which fits him in an especial manner to succeed Sir William Cunningham in the Foreign Office at a time like the present when the organisation of the new Frontier Province has to be arranged. Mr. Fuller is qualified by his tenure of the Commissionership of one of the worst of the Famine Divisions to deal sympathetically with the great question of agricultural improvement that has been raised in the recent appointment of a Director-General of Agriculture for India, and which must eventually command a vastly larger share of the attention of the Government of India, than is possible under the existing arrangement. It is fortunate at this juncture that the retiring Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department who Mr. Fuller has succeeded, should have been appointed to the India Office since his presence there will be a guarantee that the Secretary of State is not misled over this exceedingly important matter. The absence of Mr. Macpherson on furlough has brought in, as Secretary in the Legislative Department, a contemporary at Balliol of the Viceroy, in the person of Mr. Carnduff who has made his mark as the author of a number of important revised editions of existing statutes. Another big post which falls vacant immediately is that of the Public Works Member of Council. This would ordinarily be filled by a member of the Indian Civil Service, one for choice who is not altogether ignorant of engineering. But Lord Curzon has already shown he is no blind follower of tradition. When the appointment last fell temporarily vacant he officiated in it himself for a time, in addition to his other multifarious duties, Colonel Gardiner, an engineer by profession, thereafter acting in it. Ere this reaches you speculation will most probably have been set at rest by the announcement of the arrangement which is to be made. Meanwhile it may be permissible to suggest that there are objections either to a civilian masquerading in Council as the head of an engineering department, or to an engineer absorbing an appointment which is looked upon as one of the plums of the Civil Service. It is quite clear that a Member of Council must be appointed in Sir Arthur Trevor's place. The question, however, is a legitimate one.—Is the Public Works Department the only important interest he can represent ?

THE BOER PRISONERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Do you not think that Government should use every means in its power to keep down the very heavy expenditure incurred in accommodating the Boer prisoners shortly to be brought to this station ?

Long rambling huts of corrugated iron are now being put up for the prisoners which are sure to be unbearably hot in such a climate, and also very expensive ; bamboo huts, I should think, would have suited the purpose admirably. They would certainly have been cooler, while their cost, as compared to corrugated iron, would have been infinitesimal.

The electric light for the camp was, I suppose, imperative, but why Government should have gone to the trouble of putting the prisoners in a walled fort, and then supplying them with ropes in the shape of taped charpoys is a mystery to

INQUISITIVE.

COLONEL BROWNE, Colonel on the Staff at Sialkot, acts temporarily in charge of the Rohilkhand District, *vice* General Meiklejohn, posted temporarily to the Lucknow District.

JAMMU was free of cholera from the 1st to the 7th April. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 34 cases and 11 deaths. The disease is reported to be epidemic in one village. In Srinagar there were no fresh cases and no deaths.

There were 11,606 deaths from plague in India last week against 11,480 in the previous seven days. Rises occurred in Bengal and the Punjab, but decreases in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay.

KOWEIT, the scene of the slaughter reported by our Gulf correspondent, is the country occupied by an Arab tribe, expelled from Busrah in the seventeenth century, who came and settled, and by dint of sagacious policy and commercial aptitude they raised the population of the town to a total of 20,000 souls and converted the harbour into one of the most prosperous and best managed ports of the Gulf. The stability of Koweit has also been greatly assisted by the phenomenal longevity of its chieftains, five only having ruled in the course of two and a half centuries. The best Arab horses are commonly brought down from the interior for shipment to India. In 1821-22 it was for a short time the headquarters of the British Resident at Busrah, who moved here in consequence of the attitude of the Pasha of Baghdad. Koweit now nominally forms part of the vilayet of Busrah, to which it pays tribute, but it is not greatly interfered with by the central power, who have never attempted to place a garrison here. To English readers, writes Lord Curzon in his book, "the name in its alternative rendering of Grane, is more familiar as the suggested maritime terminus of the Euphrates Valley Railway, projected by General Chesney and advocated by Sir W. P. Andrew, the Duke of Sutherland, and others. If such a railway, as to the wisdom and chances of which I have spoken elsewhere, were to terminate in the Persian Gulf, Koweit would probably afford the best available harbour in the neighbourhood of the Tigris and Euphrates delta. On the other hand, were it to be continued by a line running, in whatever direction, through Persian territory, it would be absurd to locate the maritime terminus at a point so far to the west."

TRAFFIC IN BOGUS AMERICAN DIPLOMAS.

TRADERS SENT TO JAIL.

FURTHER official communications and enclosures on this subject are circulated by Government :—

India Office, London, 18th January 1901.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—In continuation of my Despatch No. 109, of the 27th September last, I forward for the information of Your Excellency in Council a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office giving the result of the legal proceedings taken in connection with the traffic in bogus diplomas which has been carried on in Chicago.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

December 17th, 1900.

My Lord—With reference to my Despatches No. 25 of July 3rd, and No. 29 of August 31st of this year, reporting on the diploma mill of Dr. Armstrong and Company of Chicago, I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, two cuttings from Chicago newspapers, by which it will be seen that the two Armstrongs have been convicted of using the mill for purposes of fraud and that one of the brothers has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine Rs. 500.—I have, etc.,

WM. WYNDHAM,
Her Majesty's Consul.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The "Sunday Times-Herald," Chicago,
December 9th 1900.

DIPLOMA MEN GUILTY.

JAMES AND THOMAS ARMSTRONG CONVICTED BY A JURY LIABLE TO PRISON AND FINE.

"Motion for a new trial will be heard by Judge Kohlsaat next Saturday."

"Guilty as charged in the indictments" was the verdict returned yesterday by a jury in the United States District Court before Judge C. C. Kohlsaat in the case of James and Thomas Armstrong, who were charged with conducting a "diploma mill." The jury was out but a short time when a verdict was reached. The attorneys for the defendants gave notice of a motion for a new trial, which the Judge will hear next Saturday. The bond of James Armstrong was increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000, and Thomas Armstrong was permitted to go on his present bond, pending the motion for a new trial.

Judge Kohlsaat will not pass sentence upon the defendants until after the arguments for a retrial are heard. The maximum sentence for the three counts on which the prisoners were indicted is sixteen months' imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine. District Attorney S. H. Bethea, who conducted the prosecution, declares that this case brought to light the most flagrant violation of the use of the mills to defraud. He is particularly anxious that James Armstrong, President of the "College," shall be punished, as he considers him the head and front of the scheming. He is an old offender, and the State Board of Health has been after him for several years.

THOUSAND DIPLOMAS A YEAR.

The two defendants conducted what was known as the Metropolitan Medical College in the People's Institute on the West Van Buren Street. Last June they were arrested, together with John Randall, Secretary of the Institution. Randall pleaded guilty after being indicted, and will probably be sentenced with the two defendants.

The evidence produced at the trial showed that the "College" was turning out "diplomas" at the rate of about three per day or more than 1,000 a year, that one-tenth of the student "graduates" never personally attended the institution or had any instruction whatever from it. Victims of the fraudulent methods practised testified that they had received advertisements stating that the holders of "diplomas" of the "College" would be entitled to practice in certain States.

Money was the main consideration for "graduation," and, according to the testimony, the price was fixed to suit the convenience and financial prospects of the candidates. It was shown that, while in general terms the officials of the institution made representations that they conducted a reputable Medical College, the actual thing they did amounted only to the selling of "diplomas" for cash ; that medical knowledge was not at all essential to acquire "diplomas"

PROFESSORS WERE BOGUS TOO.

Lectures were seldom given in this "College" according to the evidence, and when they were, it was mostly by candidates themselves or "Professors" possessed of Armstrong's degree of M.D. Joe de Barthe, M.D., LL.D., "Professor of Medical Jurisprudence" and a "graduate," testified that his work consisted of "graduating" applicants, which meant selling them "Diplomas" for whatever sum they were ready to give.

C. T. Komorowski of Ellis Junction, Wis., "Professor of Surgery," according to the faculty roster, swore that he had purchased his sheepskin for Rs. 75. He testified that later he sold a diploma to a labourer and one to a barber. G. A. Larkey, an assistant in a sanitarium in Gowa, told the jury that he had been "graduated" from the Metropolitan after a three months' course upon the payment of Rs. 100. When asked as to the practice in dissecting, he said "The Professor brought in a hog's heart once and we examined that."

It was shown that the Armstrong Institution had no use for a laboratory, chemical or anatomical ; no clinics and absolutely no means of particular instruction in demonstrative medicine of any description ; that the whole concern was devoted to the selling of "diplomas" and not in fulfilling their advertisement claiming to give a good medical education to students. Blank "diplomas" were sent in dozen lots to various places, including foreign countries, to be sold, according to the testimony.

"PRESIDENT" AN OLD OFFENDER.

That James Armstrong, President of the Metropolitan, was an old offender, and anticipated trouble was brought out by the prosecution when it was shown that he held nine charters granted by the Secretary of State in order to be prepared for any emergency. When Armstrong's charter authorising him to conduct the "Illinois Health University" was declared null and void by the Supreme Court, he began business under a charter granted by the "Independent Medical College." When this was annulled, the "Metropolitan Medical College" was brought into existence. A bill enjoining him from exercising the rights under that charter is now before the Circuit Court, and a temporary injunction is in force.

The "Sunday Times-Herald," December 16th, 1900.

CELL FOR DIPLOMA MILL CHIEF.

JAMES ARMSTRONG GOES TO JAIL FOR A YEAR AND PAYS Rs. 500 FINE.

Judge Kohlsaat in the federal court overruled a motion for a new trial of the diploma mill cases and imposed a sentence of one year in the Du Page County jail and a fine of Rs. 500 on James Armstrong, President of the Metropolitan Medical College.

The defendant was convicted recently for using the mails to defraud in connection with a "diploma mill."

Sentence against Thomas Armstrong, who was convicted, and John H. Randall, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, will be passed at the next term of court in March.

The fight between the "diploma mill" officials and the Government authorities has lasted several years, and when sentence had been passed by the court, post office Inspector Guy Gould, who has accumulated all the evidence, said he was satisfied.

The "graduates" of the Armstrong schools are said to number several thousand, and witnesses testified that most of these had no qualifications to fit them to secure diplomas or practice medicine.

A CARGO STEAMER TAKES A SERIOUS LIST.

THE steamship Southport, 2,305 registered tons, Captain Roberts, which was lying in Prince's Dock, was to leave Bombay yesterday morning, bound for Antwerp, with a general cargo, but owing to the very serious list of 19° on the port side, the Captain considered it dangerous to move his vessel, as he was afraid she would capsize. The vessel passed her medical examination on Saturday afternoon and was to leave Princes' Dock for the Victoria Dock and to finally leave the latter place at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. However, owing to the heavy list, the Captain in consultation with the Dockmaster, Mr. Piper, thought it advisable to discharge coal from the portside bunkers under the awning deck, to bring the vessel up straight. A few tons of coal was discharged from the port bunker and the ship got up right, but she suddenly took a serious list of fourteen degrees and a half to starboard side and continued to take more. To make her straight, coal from the starboard bunkers was then discharged, but with the result that in the afternoon the vessel took a serious list to portside. Besides the cargo, the vessel had about four hundred tons of coal, sufficient to take her to Suez without coaling at Aden or Perim.

THE ASSAM FRONTIER TRIBES.

In no part of the world can the student of ethnography and evolution find better material for research and thought than on the Assam Frontier. From the Akas and Miris in the north to the Lushais in the south the country between Assam and Burmas is peopled by the strangest of human beings, in various stages of civilisation, whose habits and customs are of surpassing interest, as showing the degrees and methods by which man emerged from the darkness of savagery. Among the Assam frontier tribes are to be found in actual process of growth all those functions of government and of human relationship the evolution of which has been the life-study of our keenest philosophers. It happens, however, that certain physical obstacles stand in the way of gathering a very intimate acquaintance with the tribesmen. They live in country exceedingly difficult to travel over, and when not actively hostile are as shy and timid as wild animals in the presence of strangers. Further the Government of India in its anxiety to avoid all cause of friction on the frontier not only does not encourage, but actually forcibly prevents white men from entering the country of some of the most interesting tribes. We have some knowledge of the Lushais, Naggas, and Manipuris, but these people are civilised compared with the Akas, Dafias, Miris, Abors, Mishmis, Khamtis, and Singphos. The only people who can get glimpses into the life of the last named tribes are those officers who are brought into political relationship with them, and they are so busy with administrative duties as to have little leisure for philosophic enquiry. The Government of India have recently shown an awakened interest in what we imight call the romantic and imaginative side of Indian administration, though, of course, the study of romance can be as strictly scientific as that of any thing else, and perhaps now that we are to have a Director-General of Archæology, we might also have a Director-General of Ethnography. The one would find as much meterial in India as the other. Nowhere, as already indicated, is there more room for speculative study than on the Assam frontier.

For the present, however, we are constrained to depend on official publications, with all their reticence and inaccuracies, for our knowledge of the fascinating girdle that encircles Assam. The last Assam Administration report, for 1899-1900, contains 491 pages, of which 22 are devoted to "Our relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs." Manipur, of course, is the most important Frontier State. It will always be connected with the terrible occurrences that took place there in 1893. We have punished murder, outrage, and the worst form of treachery by bestowing on the people a settled and orderly form of Government, but it is strange to read a remark, presumably by Colonel Maxwell, to the effect that the Maharaja Marjit was able to restrain the offences of house-breaking and cattle-lifting, to which Manipuris are especially prone, better than we can. But the Maharaja's methods were peculiarly Manipuri. He cut off the feet and hands of all offenders. The other big State on the Assam frontier is, of course, Bhutan, but with it we have very little to do, except to go through an extraordinary ceremony yearly of exchanging presents, whereby the Bhutias go home not only richer but with a very poor opinion of our wisdom. In the year under report the Bhutias were given Rs. 5,000 in cash and other presents, and in return they presented to Government two Bhutia blankets, two yak tails, two cups, two pieces of muslin, and a Bhutia pony. All these items were sold at public auction for Rs. 50-12, and the sale proceeds were credited to Government. The Charduar Bhutia Sat Rajas came into Tezpur on the 23rd of February, 1900, and were paid their *posa* allowance of Rs. 2,526-7 in cash with other presents. They in return presented Government with three blankets, a Bhutia bag and a yak tail. The Rajas reported that there was no disease or disturbance in their hills. The Thebengia Bhutias came to Tezpur on the 7th of March, 1900, and received Rs. 145-13-0 in cash, with the "usual accompaniment" of scarlet broadcloth, etc. They presented in return two blankets, one yak tail, and a few chillies. "The Bhutias who came down to receive *posa* payments were given to understand clearly that they have no longer any 'bohotia' claims upon any of our plains people, and that there must be no sort of tyranny, oppression, or extortion of money practised against any of our subjects whatever on pain of stoppage of *posa* payment."

With regard to the Akas, Dafas, and Miris, we are told very little, except that they received presents and like the Bhutias presented us with valueless articles in exchange, but it would appear that a good deal of rubber is to be found on this part of the frontier, and the tribesmen scuffle and quarrel a good deal with each other as to the privilege of tapping it. The Government does not tell us to whom the rubber is sold. The Abors can scarcely make bicycle tires for themselves. During the year under review a small expedition entered the Mishmi country, meeting with practically no resistance. It is hinted that Needham, a political officer of unrivalled experience and insight, submitted a full report of the results of the expedition to Government. It is a pity that what must be a very valuable and interesting document should be kept secret. With regard to the Khamtis, an interesting story is told showing the light in which our political officers are regarded by the tribesmen. A Khamti, called Chaunginam Gohain, of Bhogamur, complaind to Mr. Needham that another Khamti called Ongtha, of the same village, was a "dalni," a man or woman supposed to be in league with evil spirits and able to cause all sorts of evil to any one incurring his or her displeasure. He requested Mr. Needham to have the man removed from the village. Mr. Needham, we are told, did not attach much weight to Chaunginam Gohain's reason for suspecting Ongtha of being a "dalni." The Lushais seem to have settled into the ways of peace, but the Nagas apparently are still powerful and warlike. They fight continually among themselves. Raiding and head-taking prevail on all sides, and doubtless will still prevail while Naga maidens before giving their hearts away demand a present of a human head. One Yajim raided the village of Kamahu, and took sixty heads, mostly women and children.—"Englishman."

VILLAGE BANKS IN THE PUNJAB.

Several years ago, as our readers may perhaps remember, we gave an account of a scheme for starting village banks in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Captain J. G. Crosthwaite, Settlement Officer, who has the credit of initiating the experiment, has an account of the working of the banks which is appended to the annual report on revenue administration in the punjab. Though there are only three banks in operation at present, the success which has attended them is likely to lead to the establishment of several others; but very wisely, the matter is not being forced, everything being left to the people themselves. The banks were started by native gentlemen on their own estates, and it is noticeable that they were at first looked upon with some suspicion. The scheme was regarded as an attempt to raise a new cess, and the wily bannia informed, the peasant that it was simply a way to ascertain the real produce of the villages. However, when the "panchayet" began to give out loans publicly, and when the villagers saw what tangible and satisfactory results their small contributions could procure, all suspicion vanished, and the operations of the banks have been growing ever since. The dealings are principally in kind, The members contribute a deposit of grain at harvest time, this is stored in the bank "kota," and sold when prices rise. The money so obtained is lent out in small loans for the purchase of bullocks and seed, and the borrower's interest, which is from 6 1-4 to 12 1-2 per cent, is also paid in grain. In one of the banks a sum of Rs. 207 was realised from the "rabi" collection alone. It appears from Captain Crosthwaite's report that the money used for lending purposes is obtained wholly from these contributions of members, and that the borrowing powers of the bank are not utilised; but there evidently seems to be a desire to procure capital from outside sources, for Captain Crostwaite regrets that Government cannot lower its takavi rates. We are told also that several of the local Hindu shopkepers have offered money at 2 1-4 per cent. a fact which seems to show that the banks are acquiring a reputation for stability. Only villagers of good character who are not absolutely overwhelmed with debt, are admitted as members: and though in one case loans were not at first strictly confined to members, the practice of outside operations has been discontinued. The only security from leaders is a receipt on a one-anna stamp in the fund register; but the banks have adopted the excellent idea of making the borrower pledge his word before the whole society. Captain Crostwaite is insistent on the harm which would result from Government interference. Both he and Mr. Maclagan, under whose directions he drew up the rules, are to be congratulated on the success of the little experiment, which should encourage the Punjab Government to inaugurate more banks of a similar nature through respectable native gentlemen.—*Pioneer.*

The cart road linking Peshawar with Kohat is now finished from Kohat Kot to Aimal Chabutra on the Peshawar border. The section from Kohat Cantonments to the top of the Kotal is also practically finished, though some blasting at one or two points has still to be done. The metalling of the existing road from Aimal Chabutra to Peshawar will now be proceeded with.

Mr. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has just visited the various coalfields in Bengal, where the question of the shortage of waggons on the railways is still well to the front. More lines of rail, as well as more rolling stock, seem to be required to give the fields that full development, which surely awaits them, as the demand for coal inland as well as at Calcutta ports steadily increases.

MR. CHILDERS' LIFE AND LETTERS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

When the final crash came on his own Budget proposals, he philosophised as follows:—

When the whole story of the Budget, and how it came to pass that it was only finally decided upon in the House of Commons on the 8th of June, instead of about the 20th of April, comes to be known, no one will blame me.

It is certainly remarkably odd that a Government which survived its South African, and Egyptian, to say nothing of its Irish policy should have apparently fallen on a question of spirits. But the Tory opposition was really roused by the death duties.

We share his wonder that the Government should have survived!

LAST TERM OF OFFICE.

When Mr. Gladstone rode into office on Mr. Jesse Colling's cow, Mr. Childers, who had been a Home Ruler before his Chief, became Home Secretary. He was so unfortunate as to enter office on the very day of the Trafalgar-square riot. That event was somewhat quaintly announced to him:—

"About 3-30," writes Mr. Stephen Simeon, one of his private Secretaries, "I was at work in my room, when my bell was suddenly rung. I went to the Chief, and found him very much agitated by a message which he had just received from Mrs. Childers to this effect 'I know how deeply you will grieve to hear of the death of uncle Childers. Our windows have escaped, but those of our neighbours have suffered.'"

This was the first information the Home Office received!

The biography gives a picture of a genial, kindly man of great vigour and administrative capacity. Mr. Childers has unquestionably left his mark on both the Services, and on the whole, for good.

THE MARWARI KIDNAPPING CASE.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Calcutta Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, again on Thursday had before him the case against Jumna Das Khettria and his maid servant, Ano Bewah, charged with having kidnapped a Marwari girl, named Jherria, aged about 7 years, from the lawful guardianship of her uncle, Ram Chunder Josi, on the 2nd February.

Sergeant Deo Narain Sing, of the Calcutta Detective Police, was examined by Mr. Hume, who conducted the case for the prosecution. The witness spoke to his having been deputed to make enquiriesin the case, and the circumstances leading to the arrest of the two accused, particulars of which have already been reported. Witness added that after arresting the first accused, they went to the Jorabagan Thana, where the accused said: "If you will allow me to see Ram Chunder Dalmia, I shall be able to give you certain information about the missing girl Basuntia." At No. 23, Bartolla Street witness saw Ram Chunder Dalmia. The prisoner spoke to Ram Chunder Dalmia who said that if he, the prisoner, were allowed two or three days' time the prisoner would be able to produce the girl Jherria, but not Basuntia. Witness said that no more time could be given. The girl Jherria was traced to No. 20-1, Sreenath Roy's Lane. She was dressed as a Bengali girl. Ram Chunder Josi came and took the child up in his arm. The first accused then produced the ornaments which the girl originally had on her person. Accused afterwards produced more ornaments and cash amounting to Rs. 681 and a sovereign. Information was here given that Basuntia was removed from the house at candlelight. Dwarka Das, who had been previously examined in the case, was recalled. He said, that the woman Soondari was the widow of Ram Chunder Dalmia's brother-in-law. He knew her for the last three years. She is not a "purdah nashin." On the day Jherria was recovered he got some information from Jumna Das about Soondari. He saw her on that night at 10 o'clock. She was in Ram Chunder Dalmia's "gari." He saw her getting into the carriage at No. 20-1, Sreenath Roy's Lane. Teolsee Gowallah, a servant of Ram Chunder Dalmia, was in the "gari." He, witness, was searching for his own child. He next saw the woman Soondari at the Howrah Railway Station. She is now in Bhagalpur.

After the examination of other witnesses the case was adjourned for further evidence.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, will sail to-day (Monday), from Victoria Dock Shed No. 3. Passengers are requested to be present at 5-30 p.m. sharp for the medical inspection:—

FOR GENOA.

Adams Mr	Lee Mr
Addison Capt	Luisa Sister
Bartholomeaz Col and Mrs	Masangini Capt
Broome Mr	Meyer Mr
Brook Mr	Meerzar Mr
Bryan Mr and Mrs	Mink Capt and Mrs
Casperz Mr	Mink Miss and child
Causton Mr	Minor Miss
Clark Mr	Mollison Mr
Cooper Miss	Moss Mr
Coverdale Mrs	Nedham Mr and Mrs
Cumine Revd	Nedham Misses and child
Cumper Mr, Mrs and child	Quayle Col
Delamain Mrs and child	Quayle Mrs and child
Dodsworth Miss	Remington Mrs, 2 children and European nurse
Dyson Major and Mrs	Ringe Major and Mrs and child
Dorathea Sister Mary	Rossignol Mr and Mrs
Eger Misses	Savage Miss
Field Miss	Spencer Mr
Gales Mr	Spitzer Mr and Mrs and infant
Gates Miss	Steele Mr
Hunt Lieut De Vera	Taylor Mr
Hutchinson Miss Gordon	Thackwell Major
Inglesi Mrs	Thorner Mr and Mrs
Innes Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Tiery Mr
Ida Sister Mary	Turner Capt and Mrs
Jefferson Miss	Usudowlla Mr
Kenny Major and Mrs and 2 children and European nurse	Wall Miss
	Williams Mr and Mrs
Langley Major	Woodall Miss
Langhlin Mrs	45 deck

PASSENGERS PER S S FRANZ FERDINAND.

The following is the list of Passengers per Austrian Lloyds s s Franz Ferdinand, Captain A. Martinolich, which sails to-day (Monday) for Trieste, from Victoria dock, No. 7, Medical examination at the dock at 5 p.m. sharp:—

FROM BOMBAY TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.

Bland Mr T A Mrs caild and nurse	Podiasany Mr A
	Posner Mr J Mrs and child
Borghi Mr G	Posner Miss
Drymun Mrs	Steele Revd J F
Gray Miss	Stromeyer Mr A Mrs and child
Gray Revd R M	Taylor Mrs M
Hastings Mr H and Mrs	Tupping Mr L and Mrs
Hore Capt E H	Weylandt Mr and child
Lake Mr H H and Mrs	Weylandt Miss
Newberry Mr G L	Wright Col E L and Mrs
Pinhey Miss A F	

FROM KARACHI TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.

Adie Major J R and Mrs	Holdane Miss
Allan Capt	Kemp Capt J C
Antippa Mr	Richardson Mrs G
Attfield Mr G S	Stanuell Mrs
Cartwright Capt C M	Tighe Capt & Mrs 4 children and nurse
Harrington Mrs Miss and child	Lady of Capt Tighe's Party
Hemmy Mrs A S	Whitby Smith Miss
Hewett Commander and Mrs	Whitby Smith Mr
Hogge Mrs	A Lady and Gentleman

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

SEQUEL TO THE RICHARDSON-WOOD CASE.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the King's Bench Division during the week the mail left before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury the case of Wood V. Richardson was heard.

In this case Mr. Tom Wood, formerly manager of the Croydon branch of the London, Midland, and City Bank, sued the defendant, Mr. W. Adair Richardson, to recover damages for libel and slander uttered in the presence of two of the directors of the bank, which statements subsequently led the Board to dismiss him. The defence was a denial that the words complained of were spoken and alternatively, if they were spoken, were spoken on a privileged occasion, and further, that the statements alleged to have been made were true.

Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., and Mr. Sturgess appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Foote, K.C., Mr. Steele, K.C., and Mr. Rickett for the defendant.

Mr. Rawlinson, in stating the facts to the jury, said the plaintiff sought damages from the defendant for libel and slander. Mr. Wood entered the service of the London, Midland, and City Bank in 1873, and was promoted from time to time to different positions of trust until last year, when, owing to the conduct of the defendant, he was dismissed. In 1895 he became acquainted with a lady, who at that time he knew only as a "Mrs. Carlton," and he visited her at her house in St. John's-wood. Very soon a strong attachment sprung up between them, and his visits became more frequent, and finally he stayed at her house altogether. He had heard her often speak of a gentleman she called "uncle," who turned out to be no relation, but the defendant in this action; and he was not aware at that time that Mrs. Carlton was living under his protection. He knew that Mrs. Carlton had a life interest in some £3000, which, it turned out, Mr. Richardson had settled on her and also that she had private money of her own worth then about £120 a year. As to her other sources of income he knew nothing. Mrs. Carlton—or, as she really was, Mrs. Briscoe—wanted to move into a large establishment, and he took a house for them both in Hare-wood-square, and regularly contributed the major part of his salary as his share to its up-keep. The learned counsel was not sure when the plaintiff first became aware of the relationship that existed between Mrs. Briscoe and Mr. Richardson, but on one occasion Mr. Richardson let himself into the house at St. John's-wood, and finding Mr. Wood there, questioned Mrs. Briscoe. The lady denied that Mr. Wood's presence in the house could be objected to by the defendant, and Mr. Wood rightly or wrongly, backed up the lady's statement. No doubt this would be made much of by the defence, but whether Mr. Wood's desire to shield the lady from a charge of falsehood absolved him from the burden of speaking the truth or not was now immaterial, as what happened then had really nothing whatever to do with the present case. It transpired, however, that Mr. Richardson had met Mrs. Briscoe when a girl of eighteen or nineteen years of age, and had ever since been deeply attached to her and kept her in funds. From 1896 or thereabouts the plaintiff and Mrs. Briscoe lived together perfectly happily, and his position at the bank was rapidly going up. In 1898 Mrs. Briscoe's health began to break down, and she went to reside in Clacton. In the following year the bank offered Mr. Wood the post of branch manager at Croydon. Feeling that he could only accept the position if he was married to Mrs. Briscoe, it was arranged that they should get married on her net birthday, September 6—and move to Croydon by which time the premises over the bank would be ready for their occupation. But fate willed otherwise, and on their marriage day the lady fell ill. A few days previously she made a will, by which she left substantially all her property to the plaintiff, and nothing to Mr. Richardson. Under Mr. Wood's care her investments had proved successful, and her estate was valued at something like £4,000 or £5,000. Prior to her death she had shown by her conduct that she had ceased to care for Mr. Richardson, and whether he then resented being supplanted in the lady's affections or not by Mr. Wood he did nothing to show his feelings until her will was proved. He then appeared to have become determined to ruin the plaintiff, and, as a result of certain statements by him, plaintiff was dismissed. It was to recover redress from this malicious conduct that the plaintiff had brought this action. The learned counsel read the statement, and said the innuendos the plaintiff had put upon the statement were that he had by undue influence induced one of their customers, Mrs. Briscoe—who, he was true had been introduced as a customer by the plaintiff to the bank—to leave her money to him under circumstances that were most discreditable and that he was not a fit or proper person to hold the responsible position of branch manager. The learned counsel submitted that the defendant's motive in going to the bank as he did was nothing more or less than a desire to ruin the plaintiff, the defendant had no interest whatever in the London, Midland, and City Bank. If he felt that the deceased lady had been unduly influenced by the plaintiff, his remedy was to Apply to the Probate Division, and ask there to have the will set aside on that ground. But to took no such steps until after the writ in this action had been served on him. Then he moved in the Probate Division, and the suit was heard a short time back and resulted in the will being upheld and the allegation of undue influence decided in favour of Mr. Wood. In spite of that the defendant still chose to fight this case and still persisted, by his pleadings, that the charges he had made were well founded. Not only did the plaintiff clear his character in the Probate Court action, but he commenced an action, for the same purpose against the London, Midland, and City Bank, claiming damages for wrongful dismissal. The directors admitted liability, and paid £750 into Court, which the plaintiff took out. But the jury must not think that £750 was the measure of the damages the plaintiff had sustained. He was holding a responsible position, with an income of some £400 a year, and prospects. Moreover, if at the end of his terms of service his conduct had continued satisfactory he would have been entitled to a retiring pension. The defendant's vindictive conduct, moreover, hindred him obtaining other employment. In conclusion, he asked the jury to find very substantial damages for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wood, the plaintiff, was called, and bore out the opening statement of his counsel already reported. He said, in addition, that Mrs. Briscoe died from kidney disease, the result of the effects of alcohol. He did not use any influence with her to induce her to make a will in his favour. The defendant asked if the deceased had left him a thousand pounds, and witness said, "No." Then defendant asked if he had had improper relations with her, and witness said, "No."

The Lord Chief Justice: What was the use of telling him that lie?—The girl was in her grave.

In further examination in chief witness denied that he kept the legatees under his own eye, and had interfered with the course of justice.

In reply to Mr. Foote, who cross-examined him, witness denied that the deceased told him that the defendant had been keeping or maintaining her for ten years. She did not tell him her previous history, and that she had been married at 16, and deserted the next day by Mr. Briscoe. She did not tell him that Mr. Richardson had rescued her from a life of immorality, had given her a proper allowance, and maintained her ever since. He should think he first knew that Mr. Richardson made her an allowance about a year after he knew her. The rent of the house was £75 a year. To his knowledge Defendant never paid the rent. They had sometimes one, and sometimes two, servants. Almost always two, and never three. Occasionally a charwoman came in.

Would the cost of the establishment be £400 or £500 a year?—Certainly not. It would not cost more than £3 a week—£150 a year, not including the rent. I allowed Mrs. Briscoe £2 a week.

Assuming that you were paying her £2 a week or about £100 a year, you must have known that you were not paying her half the cost of the house and home!—I was paying what I arranged to pay her.

Did you know that you were not paying half the cost of your house and home?—I did not.

Then it must mean it cost less than £200?—No; I think it cost more than £200.

Then you knew that in part you were living at someone else's expense?—No; it was not my house. I was simply lodging there.

Had you the key of the wine cellar?—Yes.

Mrs. Briscoe's wine?—I suppose so.

Bought with Mr. Richardson's money?—No; with her money.

Not with yours?—With her own money.

And you had a latchkey?—Yes.

And defendant was visiting her two or three times a week, and stayed for two or three hours in the evening!—Yes. I did not know he was visiting her for immoral purposes.

Make up your mind on the matter. You never suspected it?—I did suspect, and I taxed her, and she denied it. I knew in 1895 there had been relations between them. She said that in the past there had been, but there was nothing improper when I was with her. She said it was some years ago.

Cross-examined: In the Probate Division he swore that he knew Mr. Richardson was allowing her some money, and she said he came to play chess. When defendant came, he remained in the house. Defendant and deceased would be in the diningroom for two hours. He kept his hat and coat downstairs in order that Mr. Richardson should not see them. He did this because Mrs. Briscoe wished him to do so, as she did not want Mr. Richardson to know that he was there. He did not do it because he believed if Mr. Richardson knew of his presence the income would stop.

After some further evidence the plaintiff's case closed.

Mr. Foote then opened the case for the defence, and asked the jury to find that the statements which Mr. Richardson had made were true. They meant that the plaintiff was a liar and a scoundrel, and if that was not true his client was in the wrong. His contention was, however, that it was true, and if that was so, the plantiff was not even entitled to a farthing damages. The defendant had saved the deceased woman from a life of immorality, and had made her a liberal allowance since 1895, and if ever there was a case of this kind which was not discreditable to the man and beneficial to the woman it was this case. The life which the plaintiff had led with the woman was, however, despicable and degrading.

Mr. Richardson, the defandant, said that he had been in business in India, and in 1895 he became acquainted with Mrs. Briscoe. When he went back to India he made her an allowance. He had invested money in trust for her, and everything she had when she died except £1,000 she had from her grandfather came from him, as far as he knew. At one time he had some suspicion about the deceased, and he separated from her but settled £1,000 upon her, and continued her allowance for two years. He had left her £5,000 in his will. They ultimately became reconciled, and he allowed her £7 a week for five or six years. In February, 1893, he received an anonymous letter, and he asked for and received an explanation, and they became reconciled. He gave her £1,000 to buy a house with, on condition that she made a will in his favour for £1,000. He never suspected that Wood was living in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rawlinson, he thought the result of his reading his statement to the directors would be that the plaintiff would be discharged, and he desired that it should be so.

After other evidence learned counsel addressed the Court, and the learned judge summed up.

The jury, without leaving the jury-box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages.

Mr. Foote, on behalf of defendant, asked his lordship under these circumstances to deprive the plaintiff of his costs, on the ground that the verdict was tantamount to an expression of opinion by the jury that the action ought never to have been brought.

Mr. Rawlinson opposed the application, and said had it not been that the Probate action had been disposed of before this one came into the list for hearing no doubt the damages would have been substantial.

Mr. Foote retorted that it was the decision in the Probate action that his friend had to thank for his farthing. (Laughter.) If this had been tried first the plaintiff would probably have lost both.

The Lord Chief Justice, said he did not see how the result of the Probate action materially affected the question. He would look up the authorities, and give his decision as to costs the next day.

The Court then rose.

THE VERNACULAR AND THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fail to perceive why a sort of lethargy has taken hold of the pioneers of the movement for introducing the Vernaculars in the M. A. examination. It will not be demanding too much if the interested public ask them to arrange definitely the groups of the subject for the convenience of those that have to appear this year for the examination. The task of classifying the various groups of subjects in the Vernaculars, as in the case of the classical languages, will, we must frankly own, prove a hard one. Dramaturgy, Rhetoric and such other subjects that form the optional group, have not as yet reached that developed stage in Gujarati, for instance, which we mark in Sanskrit. It will, consequently, be more expedient, if a scheme deviating a little from the one that is proper in the case of the mother tongue, were for the nonce, devised to have a special application to the daughter language. Without presuming to offer suggestions I close this with the eager hope that the matter may be soon settled.—Yours, etc.,

A GUJARATI GRADUATE.

Wadhwan City, April 12.

THE LOSS OF BRITISH PRESTIGE IN TURKEY.

In reference to a paragraph in the "Times" of March 14, Mr. Henniker Heaton gives the answer to a question put by him to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on March 18 to ascertain whether the French and Austrian mails were conveyed to their respective post-offices in Salonika by the Turkish Government while like facilities were refused to the British Government by Turkey; and, if so, whether remonstrances had been made by the British Ambassador in Constantinople, and with what result. Lord Cranborne replied as follows:—"Shortly after the railway was opened to Salonika facilities were granted by the Turkish Government for the conveyance of the mails of the French and Austrian post-offices which had already existed for many years at that place. Similar facilities have been requested for the mails of the British Post Office, and His Majesty's Government have made representations on the subject hitherto without any satisfactory result, as the Turkish Government decline the institution of any fresh foreign post-offices, but the matter is still under discussion. Commenting on this answer, Mr. Henniker Heaton, writing on March 21, says:—"It is intolerable that our Ambassador in Turkey has failed up to the present time in getting the concession. Only at an almost unjustifiable cost and in the face of great difficulties are our mails now conveyed to and fro, while the French and Austrian Governments smilingly enjoy our discomfiture. Is it solemnly alleged by my Salonika correspondent that the British Government contemplated abandoning the position and closing the post-office, although our mail correspondence is greater than that of the French and Austrian combined. I cannot believe, after the great trouble we had to get the Salonika post-office established, that such a step would be taken by our Government."

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

MINE DISCOVERED BENEATH THE PALACE.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Paris correspondent says:—I have the highest authority for stating that a mine has been discovered beneath the Czar's Palace of Tsarskoe Selo, and several notabilities are implicated in the plot.

The Russian Press is strictly censored and no mention is made of this circumstance; neither have the official figures of killed and wounded during the recent riots yet appeared in the Press.

I understand them to be as follows:—Moscow, 17 killed including seven women, 30 wounded; St. Petersburg, 11 killed (three women), 22 wounded; Kiew, 2 killed.

A serious riot is reported from the great labour centre of Ivanovo Voznesensk, but no details are to hand at present.

Mr. O'Conor, in his trade statistics for the first ten months of the past financial year, shows that the value of "animals living," imported from all sources has risen from 27-1-2 lakhs to 44 lakhs—an increase of Rs. 16-1-2 lakhs. The importation of wolers has increased from 4,359 animals to 7,422 in a single year, and the average trade price first hand of these animals works out at Rs. 468. From Persia we imported 1,425 horses, at an average price of Rs. 336; from Turkey in Asia 679 horses at an average price of Rs. 325; and from "other countries" 212 horses at an average price of Rs. 636.

The permanent bridge over the Ganges at Gurmukhtesar, on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, was opened for public traffic on the 11th instant. The Ludhiana-Dhabri-Jakhal Railway was opened on the 10th instant.

The Maharaja of Kooch-Behar has had a highly successful shoot in the borders of Nepal and Assam. The bag up to the 2ad was seven tigers, three rhinoceroses, seven bison, three buffaloes, two leopards and one bear. One of the bull bison was a magnificent specimen. The Maharaja, as usual, praises the the perfect camp arrangements.

The work done in the anti-rabic institute at Kasauli up to March 8th included the treatment of 173 patients in seven months. The lists are made up as follows:—British officers. 15; British soldiers, 45; Native officers, 1; Native soldiers, 9; European civilians, 27; soldiers' children, 3; Natives, 73. Major Semple, R. A. M. C., who is in charge of the Institute, has had a record of success equal to that of the Pasteur Institute in Paris; his treatment giving the most gratifying results.

It will be remembered that a few days after the grounding of the "City of Venice" on the Moyapur Sands, when in pilotage charge of Branch Pilot Christie, a preliminary enquiry was held by the Port Officer into the circumstances attending the accident. The report of this Court of Enquiry was duly forwarded to the local Government, it being understood that the members of the Court were of opinion that the grounding of the vessel was due to an accident and that no blame was attached to the pilot in charge. With these findings the local Government have acquiesced, with the result that Mr. Christie is acquitted of all blame. Of course this finding does away with the necessity of holding a Marine Court of Enquiry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Vine Branch, 2,177 tons, Captain H J Ritson, cleared on Saturday for Sydney in ballast.

The s s Foreland, 2,831 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, cleared on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

The s s Southport, 2,305 tons, Captain D Roberts, cleared on Saturday for Havre and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Garratt and Mr C Finning as passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W H Quicke, Miss Stranguan, Mr and Mrs C J Mattley, and one deck.

The B I S N Co's ss Kola, 197 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 11th April with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Searle, Mr M D Mackenzie, Mrs Maitheson, Col, Mrs and 2 Misses Townley, Captain Bangle, Major Duiran, Mrs Hoyle, Miss Hodson, Mr Parrott, Mr and Mrs Caxton and one children and 17 deck.

The German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain F Pohlenz, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, via Marmugoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Hearsey, Mr H J H Henderson, Mr Casam Calian Sacha, Mr, Mrs and Miss P J Mehta, Mr G H Sopariwala, Mr N B Gaisas, Mr S B Pathak, Mr Goolam Hoosein, Bai Goolbai D sanjana and infant, Miss Tehemina, P J Mehta, Miss Mehta, Mr and Mrs C M Mody, 3 gentlemen and 350 deck.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer India arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, April 13.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Chusan left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 3-4
Bar Silver	27 1-8

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, April 11
14	Allora (transport)	Archdeacon	Kismayu, April 4
	Wardha s	Britton	Calcutta, March 28

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Plympton s	Moon	Saigon
	Horatio s	Croft	Antwerp
	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden
	Dilwara (transport)	Mann	Sothampton
	R I M S Canning	Hooper	Rangoon
	Southport s	Roberts	Antwerp, &c
	Wardha s	Rilson	Sydney
14	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Rangoon
	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c
	H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Persian Gulf

The steamer Sultan, Pohlenz, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Barawa, entered for loading on Saturday for London, Havre, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—15 bales wool, B Hurbhane; 80 bales wool, Hurjee Hunsraz; 60 bales wool, E Abdoola Dosul; 46 bales wool, and 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nubia s—200 cwts linseed oil cake, Coutts and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 77 cwts cashewnuts, Kurmaly B Sajan; 1000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 112 cwt oilbanum, A Chagla and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—2000 cwt poppyseed, 2000 cwt castorseed, 1700 cwt gingellysseed, and 14000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2031 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabia s—4 bales cotton waste, Eugeno Meiffre; 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Rudolsburg s—2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 700 lbs. rose oil, Bauer and Krause; 181 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 133 cwts bone senews, E C Nanjee; 37 cwts M J gum, Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rudolsburg s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Borneo s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 230 tons old iron, Sassjee Tejbhoy.

R Rubattino s—10 cases green mangoes, E B Parekh.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—10 cases green mangoes, E B Parekh.

FOR VENICE.

Franz Ferdinand s—1500 bales cotton, and 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist silas E Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A C Motiwalla; 60 cwt sharkfins, A Allarakhia; 55 cwt sharkfins, R Dunjee and Co.

Bengal s—125 chests opium, P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p. m. on Friday next, the 19th Instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-list and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers,—

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Messrs. Haga and Wind have measured the wave-length of the Rontgen rays, and find them at most 5,000 times smaller than the middle rays of the Solar Spectrum.

According to the "New York Medical Journal" milk bottles once damazed are likely soon to break down. Every bottle with a chipped mouth should be discarded by purveyors of milk.

The "Medical Press and Circular" for March 13 contains a new method of distinguishing human from animal blood, which has been discovered independently by Dr. Uhlen-Luth, of Greifswald, and Drs. Wassermann and Schutze, of Berlin. Old bloodstains can now be tested with certainty.

At a recent meeting of the Academie de Medecine, Dr. Jarre announced a quick sure remedy for foot and mouth disease in sheep. A concentrated solution of chromic acid a 33 per cent., chemically pure is applied as a caustic to the sore. It is to be tried officially by M. Dupuy, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. F. C. Penrose in "Nature" deals with the orientation of Greek temples, especially the sacred grotto of Apollo on Mount Cynthus, Isle of Delos, perhaps the earliest extant religious structure on Grecian soil. The orientation seems, as usual, connected with the zodiacal star, alpha libræ and the grotto, with natural sides and artificial roof and entrance, dates about 1530 B. C.

In Klondyke the winter cold sometimes 55, to 71 degrees below zero, causes the nostrils of the horses to close with hoar frost and almost stifle them. The automobiles introduced by Messrs. Clear and Dunham are therefore giving satisfaction. They run on the trails and climb the hills without any difficulty. The "gas buggies" as they are called, threaten the prosperity of the existing stage lines.

There is a solar engine of 15 horse-power working successfully at Ostrich Farm, Los Angeles, California, pumping water for irrigation, &c. A reflector, facing the sun by mechanism, concentrates the rays on the boiler and raises the steam to a pressure of 150lbs. Motors of this kind require no fuel, and are expected to prove of great service in the deserts of Southern California. We have already drawn attention to their prospective utility in the Soudan.

The Anthony Pollok prize of £4,000 offered in memory of a passenger lost in the Bourgogne, off Sable Island, on July 4, 1898, is for one at least of the following plans: (1) the best means of preventing collisions at sea; or (2) of saving ships on collision; or (3) of saving the passengers. The apparatus, or working models are to be submitted to an international jury at Havre from September 9 next. Full particulars of the competition are given on application to Captain Dechaille, Chamber du Commerce.

At Delphi, in the temples of Apollo, the orientation was evidently changed from time to time, and Mr. Penrose gives two dates for their foundations, namely, 950 B. C. and 580 B. C. The temple of Apollo at Syracuse dates from 700 B. C. The orientation theory is that the sun on rising shone into the sanctuary, illuminating the statue of the god, and that certain stars gave warning of its coming to the priests. A Sicilian temple at Selinus down in a valley seems anomalous, but Mr. Penrose indicates how the sunlight could attain the statue.

Mr. E. Muybridge, whose name is well-known in connection with chronophotography, informs us that his friend M. Marey, who is about to receive a medal of honour for his work on the subject, printed an article upon it in "La Nature" as far back as 1878, and has been developing it ever since. His researches will be found in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Academie des Sciences, and elsewhere. Edison's kinetoscope (cinematograph) patented in 1893, is only a popular adaptation of his appliances (see "Animals in Motion," published by Chapman and Hall).

A whisky free of aldehydes, including furfural, is got by distilling the fresh spirit, or low wines, with phenylhydrazine-sulphonate. Dogs intoxicated with aldehyde whisky showed ill-temper, restlessness, and other signs of discomfort when recovering, but on recovering from the effects of whisky free of aldehydes they showed none of such symptoms, which, by the way, recalled the "Katzen-jammer" of the German student. The cure is chemical substances capable of rendering aldehydes innocuous, for instance, ammonia. "Pick-me-ups," from red-herrings to citrate of caffeine, probably neutralise the aldehydes.

The "Celtic Renaisance" movement is, of course, predestined to extinction, like the "esthetic movement" and other fads. We have not heard so much about it lately, owing to the spread of anthropological science, and critics as well as publishers are quietly dropping it, but there is, we observe, a belated writer in the "Daily News" who clings to it. Apparently he is not aware that the so-called "Celtic race" of Renan, Mathew Arnold, and other scholars has vanished with the "Aryan hypothesis" of Max Muller into the limbo of obsolete delusions and exploded errors. To speak of Celts and a Celtic race nowaday's is like going back to the doctrine of "phlogiston" in chemistry, or of "cataclysms" in geology.

Anthropologists are pretty well agreed that there is not, and probably never was, a Celtic variety of man. "There is neither a Celtic type nor a Celtic race" says Deniker, in his recent work, which is the latest word on the subject. There is a language which has come to be called "Celtic" by scholars, but a language may be spoken by any race that acquires it, and how or where "Celtic" originated is a mystery. There are some millions of people in Brittany and the British Isles who still speak this tongue, but they all differ from each other in race, presenting the very extremes of the European peoples, and to call them Celts as if they belonged to one race, with the like physical and moral characters is perniciously misleading and false.

In this country the parasites of malaria (Hæmamœba) are classed under three heads (1) of quartan fever, (2) of tertian fever, (3) of quotidian or aestivo-autumnal fever. Grassi thinks there is a fourth in Italy, viz., the "æmamœba immaculata," which has no pigment in it. Ross, in India was the first to show that these parasites got into the blood by mosquito bites, and that malaria was not, as formerly supposed, inhaled with the night air or miasma from the soil. The comparatively rare anopheles mosquito is the guilty sort. Koch and others have shown that while adult natives are not affected with malaria, 80 or 90 per cent. of the children have the parasite in their blood. Some white men, after long residence in malaria countries, become immune.

Dr. Lauder Bruton and Dr. Tinnicliffe have been studying the injurious constituents of potable spirits, especially whisky. Fusel oil is not the only bad ingredient of whisky. Furfural and other aldehydes are poisonous in their effects, as they tend to make the blood less alkaline, and favour gout. Furfural is detected by diluting the whisky and adding a few drops of an aniline acetate solution. If it is present the whisky becomes rosy or purplish according to the proportion. Furfural administered to dogs induced paralysis, convulsions, vomiting, and afterwards recovery with dazement. On two men it produced throbbing headache. This headache is rather due to aldehydes in the whisky than alcohol. Hence old whisky is less apt to give a headache than new. Ripening of whisky diminishes the aldehydes in it.

It follows that the presence of native huts is a constant menace to whites if the anopheles is about, and the important question is how to apply our knowledge so as to destroy the evil. Invalidism through malaria is so common among officials and colonists in many parts of the Empire that it is a matter of national concern. The destruction of the anopheles, the use of mosquito protectors, and administration of quinine have been suggested, and Dr. R. Fielding-Gould recommends a judicious application of all three remedies. The pools where the mosquitoes breed can be drained, their larvæ can be killed by petroleum, tar, lime, &c. Wire gauze blinds (mesh 1 to 1 1-2 millimeter) on doors and windows; mosquitoes nets tucked under the mattress; wire gauza cages in front of doors opening outwards; the removal of trees from houses, the use of bare white walls and the isolation segregation of fever patients are all preventatives. Mosquito proof boots and stockings are to be worn. Mosquitoes rather like the shade under a dinner table to carry on their operations. Camps ought not to be pitched near native dwellings.

Messrs. Dunstan and Henry have recently read a paper before the Royal Society, treating of the nature and origin of the poison of the Lobis Arabicus. This is a small leguminous plant, indigenous in Egypt and the north of Africa. It grows abundantly in Nubia and especially along the borders of the Nile, from Luxor to Wadi-Halfa. It is known to the inhabitants as "Khuther;" the plants whose grains are ripe serve as fodder, but at certain epochs of its growth the plant is quite poisonous for horses, sheep and goats; the poisonous properties are most strongly marked in the young plant, and continue up to the time that the grains appear. As this plant has caused considerable trouble to the civil and military authorities of Egipt, a complete study of it has been made at the Royal Institute of London, after the material collected by Mr. E. A. Flayer, Director of Egyptian Telegraphs. The dry plant is of a brilliant green colour, and has the odour of freshly cut hay. When wet with water and ground, the leaves of the plant give off a considerable quantity of hydrocyanic acid. This quantity is a maximum in the plant just before or just after flowering. It is found that the prussic acid comes from a crystalline yellow glucoside, having formula O22 H19, NO10, which is called lotusine by the experimenters. Under the influence of an enzyme, also contained in the plant, the lotusine is transformed into prussic acid, sugar, and a new yellow colouring matter, called Lotoflavine. The action takes place also under the action of acids, but is produced only slowly with emulsine and not at all with diastase.

BELLES LETTRES.

BY BABU JABBERJEE.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE-LETTERS.

I am to commence with the personal explanation. After my star was in the brilliant ascendant of a crack British novelist, owing to successful serial publication of "The Adventures of Mr. Bindabun Bhosh" (which has, somehow, not yet made its appearance in voluminous form). I was humbly approached with a complimentary request from Hon. "Punch," that I was to do him some criticisms on up-to-date English fictions and literatures.

But finding myself destitute of the quantum suff of straw to compose even the moiety of a brick. I nilled the invitation with a polite nolo episcopari. Subsequently, however, I made the discovery that literary circles, both in Calcutta and London, were in the pucker of a stew concerning a certain volume of post-obit correspondence, entitled "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."

Some stoutly upheld them as the unadulterated output of a genuine young deceased feminine; others more sceptically maintained that they were the spurious and flim-flam productions of some anonymous, male.

Not having perused the said documents at that time I was obliged to confess myself totally incompetent to undo the Gordian knot of their authenticity; but, hey-day! presently Rumour, protruding her thousand tongues painted with venom, indicated my inoffensive self as either the stony-hearted recipient or the fon set origo of these elegant billets-doux.

So, impelled by sheer curiosity, I procured a copy of the volume from a Calcutta library, and read same with eyes jutting out in amazement. I should mention that I had previously seen copious extracts in the page of "Punch's" periodical; but these though obviously from the same hand are probably taken from some enlarged edition, as I cannot find them in my own copy.

First and foremost, let me vehemently deny that any of these epistles were written either to or by myself, though I will admit that while a resident in England, I received countless equally impassioned notes, and not only from Miss Mankletow, but innumerable other members of the softer sex.

Had I been an Œdipus to foresee the frantic avidity with which cultivated British readers would devour authentic love-letters which were not even addressed to themselves, I should have preserved those chaste and erotical effusions instead of carelessly destroying matter worth many hundreds of rupees.

As to the wanton and gratuitous accusation that I wrote the contents of this volume, while I will not affect such false modesty as to pretend inability to do so (and in far more correct style and composition, still I can conscientiously assure all hon. readers that I am, like Emperor Cæsar's better-half, above suspicion.

And I should really have expected that their own nude commonsense would have demonstrated the utter folly and preposterousness of such a supposition!

Is it reasonably plausible that any certificated B.A. could perpetrate such a solecism as "Look, see! O blind mouth" (v. Letter I.) when it is within the knowleage of the veriest school boy that the mouth is not the organ of vision? Or am I so mediocre an astronomer that I should talk of a star swimming up, clasping the writer, and showing her the portrait of a lower? (v. Letter II.) This is not customary with any stars that I am acquainted with, and if it is contended that all this is intended metaphorically, no Oriental scholar is addicted to mix his metaphors in such topsy-turvy fashions.

On the other side, I am constrained to admit that there are certain passages which, to a superficial student, might seem to implicate myself. Letter XII contains an allusion to "a well-dressed sort of young fellow, in grey and a moustache, and knowing how to ride," which, except in the matter of proficiency in the art of equitation is on all fours with my own personal appearance.

In Letter IV the writer inquires if her beloved goes out rabbit-shooting for love of her, and misses every time, and in Letter L she requests him not to shoot any lark birds it being incontrovertible that when engaged in pleasures of the Chase, I did miss nearly every time, and did not hit a single lark bird.

Also, in Letter C she addresses him as "Dear Prince Wonderful," and I was notoriously mistaken by most London feminines for some sort of native Prince. Again in Letter Q she narrates that she heard some one speak of him as "charming" which she might constantly have heard remarked of this unworthy self had she been a resident at the same select boarding establishment, though I do not assert she was, assuming her to be of feminine gender at all.

Moreover, she comments (Letter XXXI) on the re-emblance between a portrait by Hon. Titian of a certain tip-top Norfolk magnate and "somebody she likes," and, though unacquainted with either of the parties I have frequently received complements on my aristocratic bearings, and have been actually accosted in the streets as the "blooming Duke."

And, finally, there is the striking reference (Letter LV.) to her pen as "a poor dinky" (qu. clerical mistake for "dingy," or "inky") "little Othello," which appears to contain a round-about reference to some native gentleman with rather jealous proclivities. Still after marking all these handsome admissions, I repeat that the cap is a palpable misfit for such an unassuming head as the present writer's.

I will next examine the question: Are these documents the work of a genuine female woman or vice versa?

If not, one thing is a cock-certainty. They are by a male who is an au fait in the knowledge of the proper attitude of a female towards her lord and master. The writer addresses her most Beloved as "her own sweetheart whom she so worships;" (Letter VI) invites him (Letter XIII) to come and see her, but to shut "those dear cupboards of vision," his eyes (probable in dread of being dazzled); asks permission (Letter XXI) to send his poor foot a kiss per post; tells him (Letter XXIV) that "her love lies grovelling and insufficient at his feet, and will till they become amputated;" begs him (Letter LVI) to continue to smudge his letters with a "whirlpool mark of his thumb," for the reason that it is "delicious to rest her face (on the said smudge) and feel him there."

All this is marvellously true to nature and characteristic of the feminine temperaments, as I can testify from having been frequently compelled to correct similar tendencies in my own wives.

But there are other points which render me suspicious. Would a real lady request that she might not be given presents of jewellery? (v. Letter III) I can only say this is utterly opposed to my own experience of the sex. Would any feminine muster up sufficient physical courageousness to tie up a mouse in a paper bag and throw it out of the window? I should consider this a dare-devil proceeding even for myself. Or would not a genuine English lady use some more refined expression than to write about "waters walloping under the bellies of gendolas?" (Letter XXXVIII)

Without presuming to decide where even angels will rush in and disagree, I proceed to another point videlicet: Why did these lovers part? And here I have no hesitation in resolving so facile a conundrum. They parted because the lady was a victim of woolgathering wits and the sweet bells of brain were irrevocably jangled.

This I can prove by infernal evidence: In Letter IV she says she is making her dress-tail purposely long so that before vanishing round a corner it may say to him: "I love you so, see how slowly I am going." She entreats him (Letter XXXI) to walk only on one leg when thinking of her. She suffers from delusions (1) that the constellation of Ursa Major looks in at her window and growls at her, (Letter V.) (2) that a man came down from a Blue moon and partook of plum-porridge in her society (Letter P.).

I inquire fearlessly, are these the concomitants of an unclouded intellect? And I expect with utmost confidence that Echo will oblige with the customary answer in the negative.

My theory is then that the young man broke it off on the ground that his fiancee was secreting a bee in her bonnet, and that he abstained with the delicacy of a chivalrous from telling her this reason and also from endangering his person by a personal interview.

It may be asked; why did she not adopt the ordinary constitutional remedy of deserted feminines, and institute legal proceedings for breach of promise to marry as Miss M. did against my unfortunate self? She had "prima facie" a better case; he had a superfluity of the root of evil; she had preserved all his letters, and he had publicly acknowledged her at a ball as his official fiancee (v. Letter XI.)

The reason is plain as a pike's head. No solicitor, however full of push would undertake the cause of a client afflicted with the loose tile and giddly as a goose with rats in her upper story!

But in making these shrewd guesses I must again disown all personal connection with this painful kettle of fish. It would do me severe social and professional damages were I supposed to be the hero, or even the author of this notorious production, and I cannot too empahtically contradict such fallacious and cock-and-bull assertions.

Nevertheless, as I do not wish to damp a juvenile litterateur (if not deceased) I have pleasure in testifying that I have perused the little volume with considerable interest.—Calcutta, Feb. 11th, 1901.—H. B. J. in "Punch."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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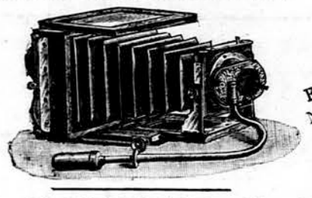

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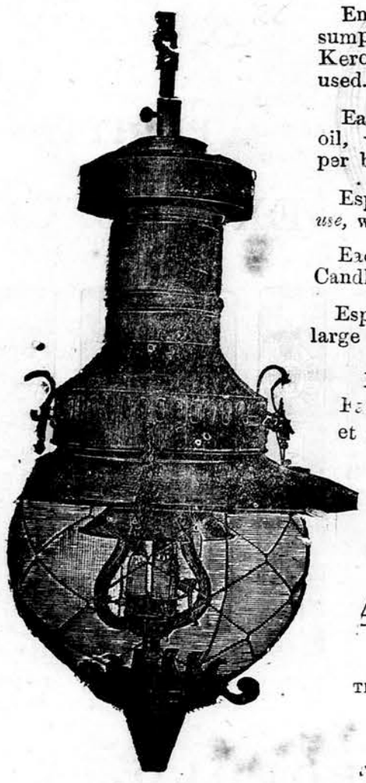

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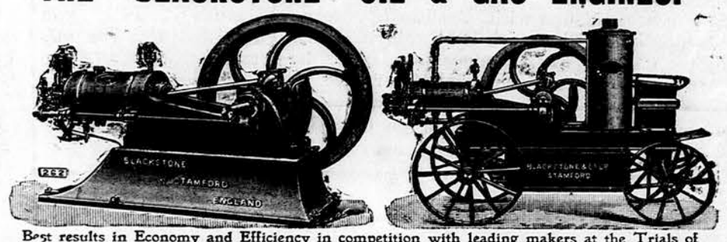

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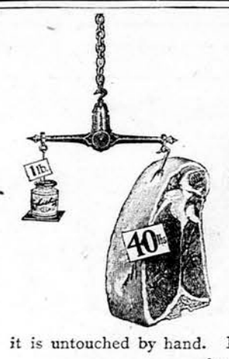

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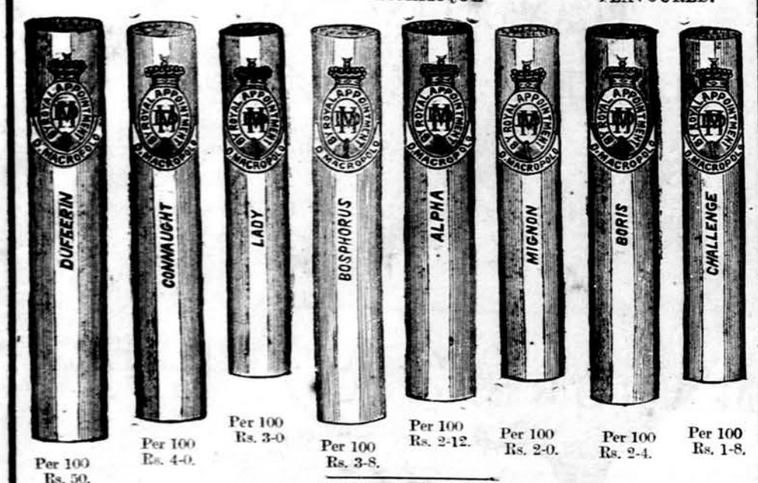

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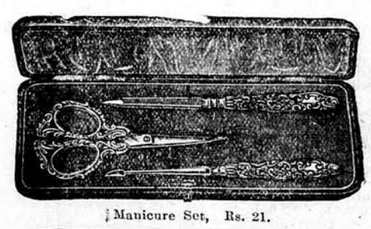
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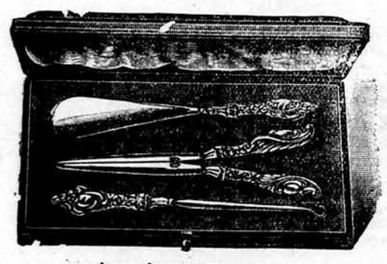
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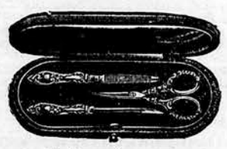
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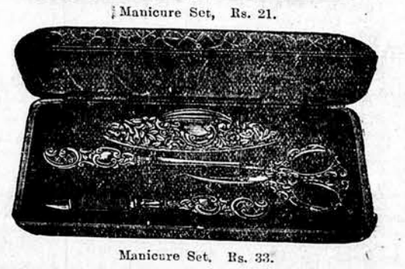
Manicure Set, Rs. 33.

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Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

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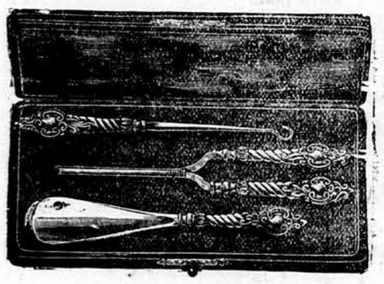
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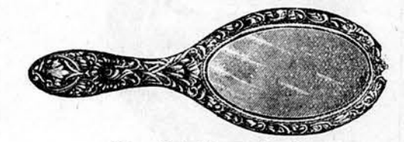
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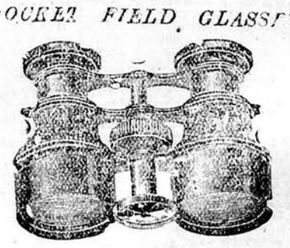

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.